THE LAST WILL
of a dying man
which was to be made in a place where no paper nor linen could be found. You ought to see the heroic sufferings of a woman to do good to another.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

IN THE GRASP OF GREED
this film shows how a Millionaire is made by the sweating of other human beings to enrich himself. It is full of human interest and ought not to be missed.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

VOL. V NO. 23 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Fark Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES:	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles	583	633	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,023	480	796
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942		715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balancee up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila,	Bangkok.		
Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of late Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart's remaining valuable furniture, chandliers, silverware, garden etc., will be RESUMED TO-DAY at 2 p.m. at "Braganza Hall," Byculla.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZANDARI RIGHT IN THE PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADI PEEROO LANE.

On Wednesday, the 14th proximo at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Oomerkhadi, Peeroo Lane, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kapurchand Makna and on account and risk of the mortgagor Raghunath Ballaji Dhairyawan the Fazandari right under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage dated the 2nd day of August 1915, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situated near Parel Road in Piroo Lane in the town and island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay said to contain by admeasurement 11,100 and 8/9 square yards but now ascertained to be 8,360 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 358 New No. 2227 Old Survey No. 2056 and others and New Survey No. 3662 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Piroo Lane, on or towards the East by the property of the Municipal Corporation, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Tuja Nuru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

770 Full pressed bales of Kumpta, Nandyal and other cotton, 1,115 bales of cloth and yarn and large lots of loose cotton in Borries, both coloured and ordinary, besides heaps of clean waste of different kinds burnt and damaged by fire and water, are now on view in the compound of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore. Inspection invited. Dates on which Auctions will be held will be notified later. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 26th January 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Godown No. 52, New Chinch Punder Road, near Elphinstone Bridge by order of Messrs. Missni Bussan Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned (Mill Store Dealers of Bombay), the following goods:—On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Moni and Co.:

94 drums—14 tons 2 cwts Bleaching Powder.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Phircze N. Motabhoy and Co.

47 drums—7 tons 1 cwt Bleaching Powder.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co.

28 drums—4 tons 4 cwts. Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Bombay Committee of the Benares Hindoo University Fund, Messrs. METHA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following very valuable jewellery such as Rose pattern ring set with 9 diamonds and one fine ruby, Marquis ring set with 19 diamonds, Marquis ring set with 25 diamonds, square pattern ring set with 15 diamonds, Gipsy pattern rings set with 3 and 5 diamonds, 2 diamonds and one ruby, one diamond and 2 rubies and 2 diamonds and one emerald, fancy ring set with 12 diamonds and one ruby, pairs of ear-rings set with 26 diamonds, single ear butties set with 15 diamonds and one ruby, and 5 diamonds and one pearl, pair of star pattern butti set with 2 fine pearls and English manufactured fine fancy gold box with blue enamel.

The above jewellery will be on view from Saturday, the 10th February at the Rooms of the Auctioners.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioners.

Bombay, 26th January 1917.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 963

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A GODOWN in the Fort. Size about 2 square rods. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6700

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by European with general office and shipping experience. Good testimonials. Apply Box No. 528. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6799

WANTED—A SHARE LEDGER CLERK with knowledge of Accounts. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6798

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN of Japanese sundry goods. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6795

WANTED—In the business quarters of the Fort, furnished rooms for office preferably with a godown. Rent about Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6699

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION to a Hindu Lady in U.P. must be able to teach English, music and sewing. Apply for particulars to Box 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6758

WANTED—An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English for the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating age and previous experience to the Secretary, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore. 6796

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Three VETERINARY GRADUATES for newly opened Dispensaries. Pay Rs. 40 to start with. Apply with testimonials upto the 10th of February, 1917, to the undersigned.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.
6790 Baroda State.

A NEW FOREIGN FIRM wants a really smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and also SALESMEN for Mill Stores, etc. Best references required. High salary to really competent men. Apply to Box No 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6701

WANTED—A BRAHMIN GIRL (GRADUATE of the Punjab University) is desirous of marrying a young man of respectable family having University education, settled in life or studying for one of the learned Professions. Write to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6765

WANTED.—Two INTELLIGENT CLERKS. Previous Military experience desirable. Knowledge of accounts work essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to:—
THE ADJUTANT,
6753 2nd Battn., 113th Infantry, Santa Cruz.

WANTED—A competent LADY TEACHER Matric passed, for a Primary Girl's School, to teach Gujarati, knitting, embroidery, and sewing work. S. L. Sanskrit preferred. Apply, stating salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6776

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.
1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An ENGLISH MARE, good stepper believed sound, age 7, height 16, goes well in harness. Apply Box No. 529. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6800

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT ARAB GELDING 14-3, 9 years old broken to saddle and harness a very strong and showy horse. Believed to be sound. Price Rs. 550 open to a reasonable offer. Apply R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank Road. 6789

FOR SALE.—Number 5 seater car 1913 model, quite recently fitted with New Model Torpedo Body and one man hood and spare wheel. Is in thorough working order. Is being sold as owner is giving up motoring under medical advice. Apply to Box No. 521 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6771

TO BE LET

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO BE LET—Club road ground and first floor fitted with electric light, three large bed rooms and hall with motor garage. Apply DINSHAW H. BODE, Umrigar's Building opposite Colaba Tramway office. 6760

TO BE LET.—VERSOVA off Andheri Station, one-storied Bungalow with 5 Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room, Electric Lights, Water Fittings, etc., with large verandah and beautiful garden all round. The only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO BE LET.—DEVLALI. Nasik Road. "MALEK MINAR," the newly built two-storied Bungalow with four bed rooms, bath attached, hall and dining rooms with water connections and large compound, fully furnished with rich new up-to-date furniture, the only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO LET—At revised tariff rents extensive premises on the GROUND FLOOR of WATERLOO MANSIONS with extra gallery space. Quite suitable for high class Showrooms or as Offices for large mercantile and other firms. For rent, etc., apply to the SECRETARY, THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 6794

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from 1st February 1917, the G.I.P. Railway Company will arrange to provide reserved accommodation on application as hitherto.
J. S. LAMBERT,
For General Traffic Manager.
262.

NOTICE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of cases, boxes, and crates of various sizes are required; the wood of which is not to be less than half an inch thick.
Samples of requirements can be seen at No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Docks, any day between 11-0 a.m. and 3-0 p.m. when approximate numbers can also be ascertained.
After inspection of samples Contractors should submit their rates to Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.
O. C. EDWARDS, Captain,
for Lieut-Col.,
Assist. Director of Supplies & Transport, Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, dated 24th January 1917.
6793.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under section 22, sub-section (1), clause (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we Messrs. B. Ardeshir and Co., propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Khetwadi Main Road on the ground belonging to Mr. Shapurji Hormusji Pavri admeasuring about 1115 8/9 Square Yards and assessed under Municipal Girgaum D Ward No. 1887/2058, Street No. 153 and 3 and registered under Collectors New Survey No. 5498.
Notice is hereby given that any objection to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 8th day of February, 1917, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.
Bombay, 26th January, 1917
6797

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING
W. BEN SMITH
will be there
in the FIRST ENCLOSURE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co. will be removed to late P. & O. Building, 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917.
6748

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.
FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6774

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will be removed to Late P. & O. Building 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6749

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1917.
2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 30th December, 1916. 6516

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 26th February 1917, at 6-30 p.m.
W. J. HICHENS,
Honorary Secretary.
26th January, 1917. 6791

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st February, 1917, the timings of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains will be altered.
2. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Table, exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.
3. The following trains, which were discontinued from 2nd January 1917, will be reintroduced:—
No. 13 down North East Passenger—Bombay to Delhi
No. 14 up North East Passenger—Delhi to Bombay.
No. 17 down South East Passenger—Bombay to Raichur.
No. 16 up South East Passenger—Raichur to Bombay.
No. 205 down Fast Passenger—Dhond to Manmad.
No. 206 up Fast Passenger—Manmad to Dhond.
4. The following changes are being made in the arrival at and departure from Victoria Terminus, of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains.

TRAINS.	DEPARTURE. Present.	DEPARTURE. From 1st Feb. '17.	ARRIVAL. Present.	ARRIVAL. From 1st Feb. '17.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
5 Down Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25	..	..
6 Up do. ..	..	..	13 35	16 0
1 Dn. Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) ..	13 45	13 0	..	..
10 Up Madras Mail ..	..	..	6 30	8 10
30 Up Delhi 3rd class Express	..	..	8 15	8 40
16 Up South East Passenger	..	..	8 45	15 35
18 Up South-East Passenger	..	..	21 45	24 0

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th January, 1717.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground together with the bungalow messuage or tenement and out-houses and other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 24104 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31 and 87, New Nos. 16372 and 759, Old Survey Nos. 5/29 and 30 and New Survey Nos. 1/7169 and 2/7169 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and partly by the property of Fazal Peroo Mahomed on or towards the West partly by the Napean Sea Road and partly by the Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the North by a water-course and beyond it by the property of Nassarwanji Jiwanji Readymoney and on or towards the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3263 3265 & 3291 and Street Nos. 23,29, 31, 33, and 37 to 47 Mount Pleasant and Napean Sea Roads and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and are now in the occupation of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy.
Dated this 20th day of January 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
6737. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTIMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and cerdits of DWARKANATH BHASKER SHETE, late of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased
LAXMIBAI, widow of DWARKANATH BHASKER SHETE, the deceased abovenamed also of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI,
The 23rd day of January 1917.
LAXMIBAI, widow of DWARKANATH BHASKERJI SHETE,
6794. Petitioner-in-Person.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of FRED MANNING STANLEY ..... Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Fred Manning Stanley, European Inhabitant, a Permanent Way Inspector G. I. P. Railway, Poona who died at Poona on or about the 15th day of October, 1916, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate with having effect throughout were granted on the 16th day of January, 1917, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. Charles William Walter Guest of Bombay European Inhabitant, duly constituted attorney of Girald Verlieg Wynne, the sole Executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the office of his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administrator will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then notice.
Dated this 24th day of January, 1917.
PATELL & EZEKIEL.
Administrator's Attorneys
Address: Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 6792

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1091 of 1914.

The NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
JAMSHED EDULJI SAKLATWALLA, and ors .....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of July, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).
PARTICULARS.
All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Khajan Land a part of Survey No. 111 containing by admeasurement 313 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts of Khajan Land and four acres of creek land making together 317 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the said Survey No. 111 along with other land and which premises are situated in the village of Ambooli in the Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on or towards the East by part of Survey No. 111 and Nos. 109, 112, 113, 34, 18, 17, 12 of the Village of Ambooli on or towards the West by the village of Versova on or towards the North by boundary of Osiver Khote and on or towards the South by the Versowa Cause Way.
The Particulars of the 13 Lots of the property if put in Lots.
All right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants aforesaid in thirteen lots in which the abovementioned property is dividend as shewn on the plan filed in the Commissioner's Office the respective areas and boundaries of the said lots being as follows:—

Lot No.	Area in Acres	North	South	West	East
1	43.70	Passage	Versowa Cause way	Passage	Passage
2	35.65	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
3	41	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
4	40.78	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
5	24.15	Lot No. 7	Do.	Passage	*Partly
6	19.47	Do.	Passage	Lot No. 5	Creek
7	23.50	Do.	†Partly	Passage	Creek
8	28.50	Lot No. 7	Lot No. 9	Creek	Passage
9	19.50	Lot No. 8	Passage	Creek	Passage
10	3.50	Passage	Passage	Passage	Passage
11	10-25	Do.	Creek	Creek	Passage
12	2.50	Fields	Passage	Field	Passage
13	5	Passage	Creek	Passage	Fields

*Partly by lot No. 6 and partly by a passage.
†Partly by lot No. 5 and partly by lot No. 6
The boundaries of each plot are given on the plan deposited in the Commissioner's Office.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
6697 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p.m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK 2 DRAMAS
"BETWEEN MAN & BEASTS"
A thrilling sensational drama (5000 ft.)
ANOTHER DRAMA
"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER"
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 8th March, 1917.
For particulars and prospectus apply to HON. SEC.,
Elphinstone College, Fort, 6602

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents the ever green popular favourites
THE MALAGAS
THE MALAGAS
The Great Type Dancers and Entertainers in a Feast of Continental Dances and Comedy Hormany.
THE MALAGAS
LEAD; OTHERS FOLLOW.
TO-NIGHT
THE MALAGAS
present the
Latest Tango and a new Tamborine Dance
Also the World-Famous
FRENCH APACHE
etc. etc etc.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
in her new French Songs
ALZA MANOLITA & LA BAYA
a la Japanese (or the French Girl in Japan.)
THE MALAGAS
in a Comedy Duet—MALINA. The Shop Girl.
Last Week of our favourite Star.
ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS
IN
ON THE COCOS COAST.
The story of the destruction of the
"EMDEN"
And other Topical Numbers.
Above
MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLE
will be intercepted
By a London Cinema Production.
THE
HOUSE OF TEMPERLY
BY
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
and a
KEYSTONE COMEDY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
SECOND EVENING OF GREAT NEW PROGRAMME.
IN THE KINGDOM OF NOSEY LAND.
A Fairy Tale in 3 parts.
The rightful Princess of Nosey Land is left in the jungle because her nose is short, and she is brought up by the wild animals. Sixteen years later Prince Charming falls in love with her and she goes back and claims her rightful inheritance.
WHERE THE HEATHER BLOOMS.
A two part romantic comedy in which a young man who goes to Scotland to marry a certain lady passes the test of wanting her for her love and not her money.
HUBBY PUTS ONE OVER.
A self-made man with an ambitious wife induces an actor to impersonate him at a Society Reception while he sups with a flighty actress.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Stretcher Bearers—up!,—Allied Success in Serbia,—Battle Practice with the American Navy,—Sinking of Hospital Ship "Braemar Castle",—'Todger' Jones, V.C.,—Surrender of German Prisoners on the Somme,—The "Deutschland" arrives in America, &c.
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.
Note:—This Programme will be continued until next Wednesday's Grand opening of the Royal Italian Circus.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
WEDNESDAY NEXT
JANUARY 31st
AT
9-30 p.m.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TIME: 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
THE FILM OF THE AGE!
Join the Immense Throng at
THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
The Picture House which shows the World's largest Film productions.
THE EMPIRE PRESENTS
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
and
MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER
and an all-star Caste
in
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
A £40,000 PRODUCTION
9,000 feet long.
THE GREATEST FILM OF OUR AGE.
A magnificent piece magnificently rendered OVER 5,000 PLAYERS EMPLOYED.
"We staged Macbeth," said Sir Herbert Beerbhom Tree, as never Macbeth was staged."
REAL BATTLES AT NIGHT, REAL CASTLES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, REAL MOAT AND DRAWBRIDGE, THE HUGENESS OF IT! THE SPLENDOUR OF IT!
"MACBETH"
The greatness of this film consists in its
REALISM
as opposed to the artificiality of mere stage-acting.
NOTHING FINER, IT MAY BE SAID WITH CONFIDENCE, HAS EVER BEEN SEEN ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA. Sir Herbert Tree plays the Title-role and Miss Constance Collier is "Lady Macbeth."
SIR HERBERT TREE
is England's Greatest Actor Manager and the finest producer of
SHAKESPEARE
the World has ever seen.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

EMPIRE THEATRE
JANUARY 29th AT 9-30 P.M.
ENTERTAINMENT
AID OF THE
EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND,
PATRONESSES:
H. E. THE LADY CHELMSFORD,
H. E. THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
TABLEAUX
"In Dreamland."
"At the Court of Akbar."
"The Birth of Victory."
WORDLESS PLAY
"A Faded Romance."
PAGEANT
"OUR HERITAGE THE SEA."
1. "Fair is our lot—oh! goodly is our heritage."
2. "Admirals of old times lead us on the bold ways.
Souls of all the sea dogs lead the van to-day."
3. "Truly ye come of the blood."
4. "The Jutland Battle, 1916.
GLEE PARTY, SAILORS HORNPIPE and IRISH JIG
VIOLIN: Mrs. BROCK.
SOLOISTS: Miss BARCLAY and Mr. E. GELLETT.
MUSIC, SONG and DANCE by Miss IVY MULRONEY.
ACCOMPANIST: Dr. FAULKNER.
H. E. The GOVERNOR'S BAND.
Prices: Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HALF PRICE TO RUPEE SEATS.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Agripada.
THERE WILL BE A
CONCERT
in aid of the Home on SATURDAY, January 27th beginning at 6 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness, Lady Aga Khan.
The programme will comprise songs; piano and violin pieces; children's fancy skipping; a play entitled "The Delinquencies of Imp; and a bioscopic film exhibition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
EMINENT STARS
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
SATURDAY, Jan. 27th.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Comedy, Drama, Advanced Vaudeville.
SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
MONDAY, Jan. 29th.
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"
TUESDAY, Jan. 30th.
WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31st.
"THE ROTTERS."
THURSDAY, Feb. 1st
"LOST—24 HOURS."
Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
HENRI KRAUS, PAUL CAPELLANI
AND
MDSLLE MISTINGUETTE
IN
"THE STORY OF A SYREN."
A Fine Pathe Drama in 6 parts.

"Under the kind patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon."

DANCE
ORGANIZED BY THE SISTERS OF THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL
IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
TO BE HELD AT THE
TOWN HALL
On Friday the 26th January.
Tickets may be had from ROSE & Co.
Lady Hardinge Hospital and at the Door.
Tickets: Lady & Gent, Rs. 5.
Extra Lady, Rs. 3.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market,
TO-NIGHT! ***TO-NIGHT***
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of our Super Circus Serial:
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
EPISODES 10, 11, 12.
Feauturing LUCILLE LOVE & COUNT HUGO.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30. (S. T.)
Usual Half Rates, Re. 1 to As. 2.
Complete illustrated booklet, ANNAS TWO.

AN OPPORTUNITY
will be afforded the public of hearing a Series of Lectures, free of charge, on the prophecies of the Bible. The first of the series,
THE FOUNDATION OF TRUE RELIGION.
will be delivered
NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 28, AT 6-30 P. M.
AT
THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER
COLLECTION
on behalf of "The British and Foreign Bible Society."

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	700
" " Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans	10.63
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	16.84
May	17.03
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16.43
May	16.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
January;	10.40	
Jan.-Feb.	10.40	
Feb.-Mar.	10.41	
Mar.-Apl.	10.44	+7
Apl-May	10.41	
May-June	10.41	
June-July	10.37	
July-Aug.	10.32	
Aug.-Sept	10.09	
Sept.-Oct.	9.80	
Oct.-Nov.	9.68	+6
Nov.-Dec.	9.61	
Dec.-Jan.	9.58	
Jan.-Feb.	9.55	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	
January	10.26	
Jan.-Feb.	10.26	+2
Feb.-March	10.26	
March-April	10.28	
April-May)	10.28	
May-June	10.28	
June-July	10.25	
July-Aug.	10.22	
Aug.-Sept.	9.98	+1
Sept.-Oct.	9.73	
Oct.-Nov.	9.61	
Nov.-Dec.	9.54	
Dec.-Jan.	9.51	
Jan.-Feb.	9.48	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

	To-day's price.	
March	18.50	No change.
May	17.95	
July	17.70	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.24
" " Fully Good	7.41
" " Fine	7.60
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.14
" " Fully Good	8.32
" " Fine	8.50
" Broach Good	9.89
" " Fully Good	10.07
" " Fine	10.28

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

Manchester cloth inquiry disappointing.
Yarns irregular.
Special weft trade slack.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" to Continent	42,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	70½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 3/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Absence of business—Steady.
Discount, Bank or England rate 5½ per cent since 18th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ss	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ss	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	53½—⅜
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49½
Indian Stock 3½% sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3%	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Jan. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 3/16	No change

GOAT SKINS.

London, Jan. 22nd.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a slow demand:—

Goat skins offered	1,104,000
Sheep " "	936,000

Goat skins, Bombay:—9d to 15d lower.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85¼	No change
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Due Feb.-Mar. Paid	8

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	69/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers.	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Dull—Nominal	100
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Nominal dull	100

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine Hard Cure Feb. Paid	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April.-June.	2/11

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The market to-day has been quoted at Rs. 385 for M. G. Good Broach and has remained steady throughout the day. The only business reported is settlements of January contracts.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.
G. M. Good Broach 385 April.
Fine Bengal 295, March.
Fine Khamgaon Akola 368 March.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25th.

Description.		Jan 1917 Room Rate.	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton
		DELIVERY.			
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	387	—	
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	400	397	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	291	283	—	285/35
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	301	295	—	290/10
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	309	—	—	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	300	—	—	292/02
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	399	366	—	290/00
Khan./Akola	Fine M.G.	399	—	—	355/65
Kilich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	399	—	—	360/00
Dhang./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	400	—	—	370/95
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	403	—	—	380/00
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	403	—	—	385/02
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	395	—	—	380/02
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	355	—	—	330/80
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	350	—	—	320/40
Khandwa Barawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	315/25
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	345/55
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nasdet,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	348	—	—	335/45
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	340	—	—	323/33
SawGhazed Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	—
Goompta,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns,	Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	143,142	167,138	— 24,496
Central India	45,685	39 073	+ 6,609
Barsi & Nagar	40,357	99,660	— 39,273
Berar	191,760	295,660	— 103,900
Central Provinces	88,991	73,151	— 84,440
Compta. & Dharwar	18,339	45,105	— 26,744
Northerns-Westerns	9,831	25,447	— 15,616
Coconada	8,416	7,446	+ 970
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,805	10,875	— 6,070
Dhollera	31,933	40,390	— 8,467
Broach	464	19,797	— 19,333
Rajputana	58,803	27,609	+ 31,289
N.W. Prov.	231,340	246,282	— 14,442
Sind-Punjab	114,321	104,289	+ 10,682
Persian	50	377	— 291
American	8	—	+ 8
Egyptian	184	351	— 367
Other Sorts	5,844	2,107	+ 3,837
Total.	945,108	1,207,289	— 262,181

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	310	300	290	—	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	308	298	288	—	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	334	359	—	Ready
	..	—	—	—	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	—	385	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	—	390	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	395	372	—	Ready
	..	—	—	—	
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	398	375	—	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	398	370	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	399	379	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	400	380	—	Ready
	..	—	—	—	
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	402	382	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	402	382	—	Ready
	..	398	..	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	—	—	386	1/25th Ap. 17
	..	—	—	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	350	340	—	Ready
	..	—	—	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	—	—	..	
Westerns (H.G.)	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	..	—	—	..	
	..	—	—	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 25th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	4 5 0 0	6 9 0
" White Cawapore 70-80	4 5 0 0	6 9 0
" Karachi Bangla	4 5 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Brown Cawapore	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Yellow Cawapore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 13 0	10 3 0
" Brown Thin	9 4 0	9 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	4 8 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75.25	4 6 0 0	9 8 0
" Black	4 0 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50.50	4 4 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0 0	8 1 0
Groundnuts	4 5 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 4 0 0	4 8 0
Jowa	3 8 0 0	5 2 0
Arandia	4 0 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 3 0	
Linseed May	10 9 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 14 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
" Black Dec.-Jan.	8 4 0	
Linseed Sept.	11 2 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is unchanged pending London advices.
English Bar Gold 27 Nom.
Shield Sovereign 17-4.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-duty 92-5.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 92-8.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-duty 92-7.

EXCHANGE.

Market is unchanged and Banks are buying against cover only.
Bank telegraphic transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 9/16.
3 Months Sight Credits Francs 195.
30 days sight Hongkong 166½.
30 days sight Shanghai 251.
60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government Paper is quoted at 73.
4 per cent Conversion Loan about 89.

SHARES.

The share market was steady throughout and a fair amount of business passed due to the coming February settlement.
Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,500.
In Mill shares Standards moved between 1372½ to 1380, Madhowji between 1460 to 1470. Fazulbhai between 580 to 587½. Shivrajpoors were placed between 41 and 43 and Alcocks were quiet at 985.
Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 267½ to 277½ and Deferred between 890 to 905 and were quite steady at the close. Katni Deferred were in demand at 860 and ordinary moved between 265 to 270½.
Bombay Trams were steady at 312/8.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, January 25.*)

Major W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, is gratned privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th February 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major H. S. Strong, on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

Captain H. M. Wightwick to be Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

Captain H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Resident, Okhamandal, passed on the 8th January, 1917, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr. B. A. DuBois proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. S. Deshpande, Magistrate of the First Class in the Ratnagiri District, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Clases (section 407 (2)).

Mr. S. K. Haldar, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. Rawashanker Damodar Bhat, Aval Karkun of Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. J. R. Murray, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, has been granted, with effect from the 1st November, 1916, such privilege leave as may have been due to him on that date in combination with leave on medical certificate for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. Stenson, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. J. R. Murray on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Bhagvandas Harkishandas Dalal, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 25th January 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr W E. Copleston to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. H. Dalai or pending further orders.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., passed on 9th January, 1917, an examination in Marathi according to the Proficiency Standard.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., passed on 8th January, 1917, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., passed on 9th January, 1917, an examination in Gujarati according to the Proficiency Standard.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., to be Collector of Karachi, vice the Hon. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri, District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 2nd February, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to revoke the license to solemnize marriages to the Reverend A. Parker, a congregational minister of the London Missionary Society.

The folowing gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. Kishinchand Motumal Bulchandani, M.B.B.S.—9th December, 1916.

Mr. Ganpatrao Krishnarao Dhurandhar, L.M. & S.—19th December, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant Verner White Livingston Macassey resigns his commission.

Captain E. J. C. Pereira, I. S. M. D., acted as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his military duties, from the afternoon of the 20th October, 1916, to the afternoon of the 1st December, 1916.

Mr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (R.U.I.), to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, vice Major H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Joseph, L.M. and S., to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D. (retired), resigned, pending further orders.

Mr. J. J. B. Benson, Executive Engineer, Thana, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Kolaba District in a addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, A.C.G.I., B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Public Works Central Store and Workshop District, is granted privilege leave in India for 28 days with effect from the 25th January 1917 or subsequent date of relief.

The Hon. Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, is appointed to hold charge of the Public Works Central Store and Workshop District, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Taylor on leave or until further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were slightly risen in Karnatak; elsewhere they were generally steady.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 20th January 1917 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 13, Ahmedabad District—Ahmedabad City 21 (a), Kaira District 23, Broach District—Broach Port 0, Surat District—Surat Town and Port 43, other places 25, West Khandesh District 615, East Khandesh District 471, Thana District—Bhiwandi Port 2, other places 8, Satara District 230, Nasik District 189, Ahmednagar District 299, Poona District—Poona Town 18, other places 329, Sholapur District—Sholapur Town 354, other places 829, Kolaba District—Pen Port 3, Panwel Port 3, Ratnagiri District—Bankot Port 3, Belgaum District 268, Dharwar District—Hubli Town 31, other places 107, Bijapur District 195, Hyderabad District—Hyderabad Town 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 270, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol Port 1, other places 10, Bhor State 3, Savnur States 4, Akalkote State 29, Bijapur Agency 2, Satara Agency 66, making a total number 4,466.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 25.

Unsettled conditions in Northern India resulted in light local rainfall the only places, however, which report appreciable amounts being Panjour half an inch, Chaman, Fort Sandeman and Ludhiana a quarter, Dalbandin, Multan a tenth, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar a quarter. The disturbance is less marked to-day.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in North-west India and Upper Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.927 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.2 "
Dew Point	58.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.560 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum do. do.	67.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	180 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m	ft in.
Thur	25	m 0 31	31 0	25	m 6 43	16 2
		0 43a	28 11		6 36a	14 9
Fri.	26	m 1 10	30 10	26	m 7 25	15 9
		1 30a	28 9		7 21a	15 8
Sat.	27	m 1 50	30 2	27	m 8 8	15 9
		2 20a	28 2		8 6a	17 1
Sun.	28	m 2 31	29 1	28	m 8 52	16 1
		3 14a	27 3		8 52a	18 8
Mon.	29	m 3 14	27 10	29	m 9 39	16 9
		4 14a	26 3		9 42a	20 4
Tues.	30	m 4 0	26 5	30	m 10 35	17 6
		5 26a	25 5		10 58a	21 8
Wed.	31	m 4 53	25 1	31	m 11 46	18 1
		7 7a	25 2			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan		Sunrise	Sunset
" 25	(Thursday)	" 7h. 15m	" 6h. 27m.
" 26	(Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 27	(Saturday)	" 7h 14m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 28	(Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 29m.
" 29	(Monday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 30m.
" 30	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h 30m.
" 31	(Wednesday)	" 7h 13m.	" 6h. 31m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Jan.	28rd.,	1h. 10.0m p.m.
First Quarter	"	8th.,	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.,	8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th.,	7h. 23.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th January 1917 was 30.142 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We request that you will kindly allow us some of your valuable space to bring to the notice of the public the growing needs of the B. H. Mission and Seamen's Institute. The Seamen's Church and Institute situated oposite Prince's Dock were built about 1885/6 and the accommodation provided in the latter may at that time have been sufficient, but the continued growth of the Port, making it one of the largest and most important in the world, has rendered the Institute absolutely inadequate for the purpose for which it was built. It consists of a hall, billiard room, a reading room for officers and small quarters for a Chaplain. If the Institute is to provide moderate comfort for the large number of Merchant Seamen who visit the Port, it is necessary that it should be both enlarged and improved. The Committee feel that the growth of the Port since 1885 and the enormous increase in the number of Seamen visiting the Port will be acknowledged by all fully to justify the attempt that they are making to increase the accommodation. In nearly all other large ports of the Empire, Institutes in connection with the Mission to Seamen have been enlarged and improved, whereas the Bombay Institute has scarcely had any addition made to it since 1885. The Committee have now an opportunity of enlarging their premises which may never recur and have therefore decided to issue this appeal for funds to enable them to erect a new building adjoining the Institute.

The scheme decided on by the Committee is that the Institute should fulfill the needs of a social club, and that it should consist of billiard rooms, cubicles for officers and engineers, a restaurant for the supply of meals at reasonable charges, and quarters for the Chaplain. The scheme will cost about Rs. 1,50,000.

It may be thought that the time is inopportune for appealing to the public for funds, but on the other hand the war has emphasized and brought to the knowledge of all, the self-sacrifice, courage and devotion of the Merchant Seamen, upon whom we depend to carry on our trade, and in a large degree for the food supply of our Empire.

His Majesty the King shewed his appreciation of the worth of the Merchant Service in these words:—

"The King realises what magnificient work has been done by the officers and crew of the Merchant Service during the past months of war."

and Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Jellicoe have expressed themselves in similar words.

There are few sources of entertainment for seamen in Bombay besides the restaurants, hotels, and the theatres, and the want of a larger and improved Institute is much felt, especially by young ships' apprentices and cadets, who appreciate, perhaps more than others, a welcome in a foreign port, and relief from the monotony of ship's life.

The Committee would urge, that all classes of the Community are much indebted to the Merchant Seamen. We appeal to the large firms of this city whose business depends on their labours, and also the householder, whose small necessities are carried by the Merchant Vessels.

Subscriptions towards the Building and Improvement Fund may be sent to any of the Committee, or to the Bank of Bombay, and will be acknowledged both privately and through newspapers. We only await funds, which, we feel sure, will be readily forthcoming for so worthy an object to enable us to commence the New Building and thereby make the Seamen's Institute more worthy of the great port of Bombay.

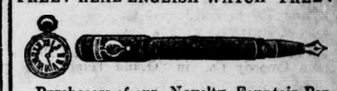
The Committee consists of:—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay (President). Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill. The Ven'ble Archdeacon, C. M. Barham, M.A. (Vice-President), Deolali. J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Messrs. Little and Co. Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. A. H. B. Froom, Esq., Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. E. Y. Watson, Esq., Bombay Port Trust. J. E. P. Curry, Esq., Deputy Shipping Master, Apollo Street. Capt. D. L. Macdonald, B. I. S. N. Co. T. S. Gregson, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., King's Buildings, Hornby Road. Lieut. R. Drake-Brockman, R.E., Kirkee. Rev. J. W. Bilby, Port Chaplain, Seamen's Institute. J. Steuart Gratlain, Seamen's Institute. J. Steuart Gratton, Esq. (Honorary Secretary and Treasurer), Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, 10, Medows Street. The Rev. H. L. Arnould, M.A., Chaplain of the Cathedral. The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, A.K.C., Chaplain of Byculla. The Rev. E. E. Hill, M.A., Chaplain of Colaba. Rev. V. J. Fletcher, M.A., Chaplain of Malabar Hill. Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe, B.A., Chaplain of St. Peter's, Mazagon.

Yours, etc.,
EDWIN JAMES BOMBAY,
President.
J. STEUART GRATTON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay Harbour Missiar and Seamen's Institute,
Jan. 23rd, 1917.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!



Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen, made in Austria (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free. Price. Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

A MAGNIFICENT FOOD MEDICINE.
"BADAM PAK" Means Medicated DELICIOUS
ALMOND-CONFECTION.
Very Efficacious in this Season.
Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag. etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.
B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.
Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy Shop
112, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay No. 4.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.
This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS
These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.
In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)
DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 30th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Parsi: 18th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 3rd of Magh Sud, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-27.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lady Hardinge War Hospital Dance, in aid of Belgian Fund, at the Town Hall.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga by H. E. the Governor, 5-15 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Charley's Aunt."

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Excelsion Theatre: Bandman Comedy "Grand Triple Bill" at 9-45.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m. Bandmann Comedy Co., in "Grand Triple Bill."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: Sir Herbert Tree in "Macbeth 6. 8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 26.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7 a.m.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School to-day Friday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is available for class firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate, Saturday afternoon at 3-3 p.m., Sunday morning 7-15 a.m.

Enrolment.—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop' dated 23rd January, 1917:—

Messrs Arthur Sidney Cox and Fredrick Ernest Roberts.

Sunday Parade. The series of weekly Reconnaissance at Santa Cruz will be continued on Sunday next, 28th instant. Members who intend to dine in Camp on Saturday night, are asked to advise the Camp Butler. Major Wallis, I. A., will continue the series of lectures on the Peninsula Campaign after dinner, Saturday.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 26.

324—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending January 27th.

525—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

526—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"I" Company—Cadets, to-day Friday, 26th January.

"K" Company—Cadets, Saturday, 27th January.

"J" Company—Sunday, 28th January.

"K" Company—Cadets, Monday 29th, and Tuesday 30th January.

527—Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

528—Proficiency.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and note books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

530—Camp.—The Camp of instruction at Santa Cruz will commence on Friday night, Feb. 2nd, and will continue until Mon. night, February 12th, "B" "E" "G" "J" Companies are detailed to attend during the first week end and the remaining Adult Companies during the second week end. Cadets will arrive in Camp on Tuesday, February 6th, and leave on Friday, February 9th. Further orders will be issued later to Officers Commanding Companies.

532—Parades.—"A" Company, No. II Section to-day Friday, 26th instant, at sunrise at the Sir Richard Temple Statue Preventive uniform belts and arms. Outposts.

"C" Company—Recruits to-day Friday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company—Every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 25.

69.—Decrease.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

No 3019 Vol. J. R. Lam "B" Coy.; No. 3482 Rec. F. C. Patel, Talgaon Detachment and No. 3684 Vo. W. C. Shephard "A" Coy.. and No. 3721 Vo. F. J. Mithuji "E" Coy.

70.—Promotions and appointments—The Commanding Officers is plased to make the following promotions and appointments.

No. 3156 Sergt. K. T. Engineer "C" Coy. to be Cr. Sergt.

No. 3766 Corpl J. C. Unwalla "C" Coy. to be Sergt. Drummer.

No 3151 Corpl F. P. Driver "C" Coy. to be Sergt.

No. 3177 Lce Corpl. P. E. Mistry "C" Coy. to be Corpl.

No. 3158 Vo. N B. Patel "C" Coy. appointed Lce. Corpl.

No. 3955 Lce. Cpl. R. S. Master "E" Coy. to be Corpl.

No 4068 Vol. A. Sullivan "E" Coy. appointed Lce. Corpl.

71.—Extract.—The following Extract from Indian Army Order dated 15 January, 1917, is republished for information:—

"54 Voluntee Long Service Medal—Silver medals have been awarded to the members of the Indian Voluntee Force.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Volunteer H. R. Kolaporewalla,
Volunteer C. P. Billimoria.

72. Rifle meeting.—The annual rifle meeting will be held at Poona from 10th to 17th February 1917.

Members non-officiate on the date the rifle meeting commences, will be allowed to compete, intending competitors should apply to Headquarters Office for copies of rules and programme.

73. Parades.—Instructional drills will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further notice, commencing on Monday, 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

All members who have not qualified efficient in drills for the current season should attend these parades.

74. Miniature range.—The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for Gents matches 19, 20 and 21 and Ladies 13 and 14 on Monday, 29th and Wednesday, 31st at 7-30 a.m., competitions for Jany. will close on the last date.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles

NOTICE.

Found in Camp a Burberrys Waterproof coat, owner should apply to the Adjutants' office.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Huguh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

REPORTED THEPT.

An Irani, Behram Gustad who has a tea shop in Elphinstone Road, has reported to the Police the loss of ornaments, notes, and cash of the value of Rs. 732 from a cupboard in his house during his absence.

MISSING BUNDLE OF CURRENCY NOTES

A cashier in the firm of Dharamsey Meghji Shroff has complained to the Police of the loss of a bundle of currency notes worth Rs. 1,430 which he had kept near the safe in his office in old Hunumam Lane on the 22nd instant

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting will be held to-day, at 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Dharmajee Madhavrao Rokde, at Gamdevi to request the Bombay Corporation to make Primary Education free in this city.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY,

Under the auspices of this Society a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. N. K. Joshi, on "The Indian Banking Problem" at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. B. G. Horniman, will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and three deaths from plague on Wednesday, Parel reporting two attacks and two deaths and Mandvi one death. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 99 on the corresponding day of last year and 55 on that of 1915.

JUNAGAD SUBJECTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Junagad, residing in Bombay, will be held to-day, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hall of the China Silk Cloth Merchants' Association near Juma Masjid to elect the office bearers of the Association.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

Mr. K. Bhimsena Rao of the Christian College, Madras and Mr. L. H. Ajwani, of the D. J. College, Karachi, have secured the first and second prizes respectively in the Prize Essay Scheme No. 13 of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

DEATH OF MR. GULABCHAND DAMANIA.

We regret to announce the death of Mr Gulabchand Damania, Solicitor of the High Court, of heart failure at Ahmedabad when he had been on professional work, on Sunday the 21st at 4 p.m., Mr. Gulabchand was a partner of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., a most prominent firm of solicitors of this City.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL INTO THE SEA..

In the sea at Gun Carriage Bunder a child was observed struggling in the water by one Gunpat Pandu on Wednesday afternoon, who pulled him out. The boy was four years old and lived with his parents at Colaba Wadi and must have rolled into the sea while he was playing on the Bunder . The boy was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead.

PROPOSED BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

A preliminary meeting of the Students of Bombay will be held on Sunday the 28th instant at 6 p.m., in the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, to adopt the proposal to have a Bombay Students' Convention. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside, Prof. P. K. Telang and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and N. B. Vibhaker will be among the speakers.

LECTURES ON MILITARY SANITATION.

Mr. D. N. Marker, Honorary Lecturer of the Indian Council St. John Ambulance Association, will deliver lectures on "Military Sanitation," in the class organized by the Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseers, at the premises of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Queens Road, from Sunday, the 28th instant, from 8 to 9 a.m. (S. T.). The course consists of about eight lectures.

THE GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to this fund will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Tuesday the 6th February at 6 p.m., (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business. (1) To receive and adopt the Secretaries' report and the audited statement of accounts of the fund; (2) to consider the recommendations of the General and Executive Committee of the fund; (a) to place an order with Mr. Mahatre for a statue of Mr. Gokhale for Rs. 20,000 or thereabouts; and (b) to devote the balance towards the creation of an endowment fund to be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the Servants-of-India Society; and to pass the necessary resolutions thereon.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

JURY'S VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu boy Ooma Soma, aged about eight years. It was stated that one Thomas Stockbridge, an Inspector in the Customs Service was driving towards Mount Road, Mazagon, over Victoria Bridge on Tuesday evening when the deceased came from between a string of carts going in the same direction. The car was stopped, but the boy was struck on the temple by the right-hand mudguard and knocked down. The boy was taken to the G. T. Hospital in the car, as he was bleeding from the nose, and he died there on Wednesday night. In the course of the enquiry Stockbridge said it was not possible to stop a collision with the boy as he ran out suddenly. He was travelling slowly over the bridge, and he might have run over the boy had he been going fast. Another witness said the boy was picking pieces of coal from the road and was running between the carts. He was knocked down and not run over. The witness did not blame the driver, as the car was going slowly.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABANDONING NEWLY BORN CHILD.

MOTHER SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Thursday morning at 10-30 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten presiding. There are three cases committed for trial at this sessions. The first case taken up for trial was that of Annie Fernandez a Christian woman aged 30. She was charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by exposing and abandoning her newly born child, or in the alternative with the offence of exposing her newly born child with the intention of wholly abandoning such child.

Dr. P. N. Daruvalla appeared for the Crown.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that on the morning of the 16th of November last the accused was seen going into a sweeper's passage in Dukkar Gully with a child in her arms. About 15 minutes afterwards when she returned she did not carry the child. About 8 a.m. one of the inmates of the house overlooking the sweeper's passage heard a child crying and the noise appeared to be coming from a W. C. on the ground floor. The man who heard the cry went down and found a newly born child lying in the aperture where baskets were usually kept. A police constable was called immediately and the child was removed to Bai Motlabai Hospital, Subsequently the accused was arrested and sent to the hospital. She nursed the child till the 22nd of November when it died. The child when removed to the Hospital appeared to suffer from convulsions due to exposure which caused its death.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution The jury, after retiring, brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on the first charge and of "guilty" on the second charge with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship addressing the accused said:—"Prisoner, on the first charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, you have been unanimously found not guilty. But on the second charge viz. that, you exposed and left your child in that latrine with the intention of wholly abandoning it, you have been found guilty. In doing that you committed a serious offence against the law. It is to the interests of the State that infant life should be preserved and all the more so because that little child was wholly dependent on adult people to look after it. It was your duty to look after that child. I quite recognise the distressing circumstances under which you were placed. I regret that the man who was as much to be blamed is not in the dock by your side. I must say that you have been very properly found guilty by the jury. The jury has added a recommendation to mercy and I am glad that they have done so as you are the first person I have to try in this country. But I cannot pass over the offence altogether. If you had not abandoned that child, it might have grown up into a useful citizen. I therefore, think it my duty to pass on you a sentence of one month's simple imprisonment."

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PARTNERSHIP SUIT.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

B. R. PARELWALLA,—Plaintiff.

v

P. D. ACHARYA
RAMJIBHOY VALABHADAS
MANECKCHAND VIRCHAND NAROTAM
TRIBHOWANDAS JAGJIWANDAS JANI AND
SHAMBHUPRASAD GOCULDAS GHANDY,—Defendants.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

Judgment was delivered in the above suit which was filed by the plaintiff who prayed that the partnership subsisting between himself and the defendants under a deed of partnership dated the 22nd November 1911 may be declared to be dissolved, and that the affairs of the partnership may be wound up by and under the directions of the Court.

It appears that the plaintiff who was doing business on his own account as B. R. Parelwala & Co. was for a time also managing and attending to the business of Messrs. Weld and Co. under a per pro from them and as such he formed the acquaintance of one Shambhuprasad Goculdas Ghandy,—a partnership was formed for the purpose of doing Indent business on the 30th day of May 1911 between the plaintiff and the first, second, third defendants and the said Shambhuprasad and one Bhirajlal P. Shroff a Bar-at-Law the object whereof was to send the plaintiff to Europe to secure sole agencies of manufactures and particularly of Messrs. Weld & Co. and the plaintiff sailed for Europe on 1st of June 1911. The plaintiff returned sometime in October 1911 having secured several agencies but not that of Messrs. Weld & Co. As the agency of Messrs. Weld & Co. had not been secured, the said Dhirajlal Shroff and the 3rd defendant Maneckchand Virchand were unwilling to continue the partnership and the same was therefore dissolved. The plaintiff thereupon offered to pay up to his partners the amount of his expenses of the voyage to Europe which had been defrayed by the partnership in order to carry on his own former business again and with the benefit of agencies which he had got in Europe but the first and second defendants and Shambhuprasad suggested him to form a fresh partnership between themselves and take over the agencies arranged for by the plaintiff and agreed that the amount of the expenses of the plaintiff's voyage to Europe defrayed by the first partnership was to be taken over by the new partnership. Accordingly the plaintiff and first, second and the fifth defendants formed a new partnership and the deed thereof was executed by them on the 22nd November 1911. By the said deed of partnership, only 13 annas in the Rupee were allotted in different shares between the plaintiff and the first and second defendants and the said Shambhuprasad and three annas were reserved with option to the first and second defendants at their discretion to bring in new partner or partners and allot the same. In virtue of such reservation the third and fourth defendants were brought in in December 1911 with shares of two annas and one anna respectively in the rupee. This partnership sustained a heavy loss and the plaintiff by his notice dated the 18th June 1915 dissolved the same and filed the above suit in connection therewith.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Makanji Mehta instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared on behalf of the first defendant and Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Weldon and Mr. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. on behalf of the 3rd defendant. Other defendants did not appear.

His Lordship delivered an oral judgment in which he stated that the plaintiff's contention in the suit was that he and defendants were partners under a deed of partnership dated the 22nd November 1911. That the first defendants contention was that the parties were partners not under the aforesaid deed of partnership dated the 22nd November 1911 but that they were partners under a deed of partnership dated the 30th day of May 1911 to which the deed of partnership of 22nd November 1915 was only supplemental and that under clause 6 of the former deed, the plaintiff was accountable to the partnership for profits made by the plaintiff in his coal business which according to the first defendant amounts to over Rs. 80,000 and which the first defendant accordingly counterclaimed. That the 3rd defendants contention was that he knew nothing whatsoever about the deed of partnership of November 1911 until the suit was filed and that he was a partner only under the deed of 30th May 1911. The 3rd defendant accordingly counter-claimed that the partnership under the deed of 30th May 1911 may be dissolved and wound up and that the plaintiff may be held accountable to the partnership for the profits in his coal and other businesses done by him and bring in the same; the third defendant also contended that T. J. Jani the fourth defendant was not a partner but a servant of the firm. His Lordship observed that the first and third defendants had filed their respective appearances in the suit in 1915 and the first defendant's written statement was filed in November 1915 and the third defendants written statement was filed only on 11th November, 1916.

His Lordship stated that the main question in the case was whether the third defendant was partner under the deed of partnership dated 22nd November 1911 as set out and contended by the plaintiff or not, and on the evidence before him his Lordship held that he was. His Lordship remarked that it was difficult to believe that the third defendant who was admittedly partner of the first, second and the fifth defendants in other business could have remained absolutely unaware, as contended by him, of the deed of partnership dated 22nd November 1911. In his Lordship's opinion the fact that the third defendant had not signed the deed of partnership, did not matter. The third defendant had not also signed the previous deed or Partnership dated 30th May 1911 though he was absolutely a partner there. His Lordship further held that the deed of partnership dated 30th May 1911 was cancelled by and between the parties by mutual consent as contended by the plaintiff and the deed of partnership dated 22nd November 1911 was not supplemental but quite an independent document. His Lordship held that the fourth defendant T. J. Jani was a partner and held the respective counterclaims of the first and third defendants to be unsustainable and dismissed the same. His Lordship passed a Decree in favour of the plaintiff declaring that the partnership was dissolved on and from the 18th June 1915 and referred the suit to the Commissioner for accounts.

As regards costs his Lordship ordered that the costs of the suit as an undefended action for partnership accounts should come out of the assets of the partnership and that the balance of the costs incurred by the plaintiff should be paid by the first and third defendants except the costs of the first issue which should be paid by the third defendant alone and except the costs of the amendment of the plaint.

Solicitors for the plaintiff Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Messrs. Motichand & Devidas.

Solicitors for the third defendant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

ADOPTED ORPHAN SON'S RIGHT.

QUESTION OF MITAKSHARE LAW.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

MADHAVRAO N. MODY,—Plaintiff v. ANANDI BAI, WIDOW & ANOTHER,—Defendants.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to make a full discovery of and delivery to the plaintiff certain ornaments and any other proptrty of one Nilkanth Krishnarao Mody deceased which might be in their possession.

Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Desai and Mr. Gokhale appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the first defendant.

One Nilkanth Krishnarao Mody, a Jagidar of Gwalior died in Bombay on the 25th October 1912 intestate and without issue leaving, considerable property in Gwalior and also in British India. He left a widow Anandibai, who was the first defendant in the suit. On the 5th January 1913 Anandibai adopted the plaintiff as a son to her husband with all necessary ceremonies. At the time of the adoption the plaintiff was a married man with children. The plaintiff's parents were dead and the plaintiff was given away in adoption by a priest of the family. Subsequently disputes arose between the plaintiff and the defendant; and in consequence the plaintiff applied for a certificate of heirship to his deceased adoptive father, Nilkanth, in the District Court of Gwalior in March 1914. The application was opposed by the first defendant Anandibai but the certificate was granted to the plaintiff. The Gwalior State had also recognised the plaintiff as the rightful heir to Nilkanth and the plaintiff was as such heir put in possession of all the property belonging to Nilkanth situated in the Gwalior State.

ALLEGATIONS AGANIST DEFENDANTS.

The plaintiff alleged that sometime in the year 1914 the first defendant in collusion with the second defendant, one N. B. Wagle, had clandestinstinely and fraudulently removed ornaments and jewellery worth about Rs. 30,000 belonging to the estate of the deceased Nilkanth from his house at Gwalior and brought them down to Bombay. The plaintiff claimed that he had been adopted by the first defendant with all necessary ceremonies in accordance with the law and custom prevalent in the Gwalior State and in accordance with the custom of adoption prevailing among the Jagidar families of that State and in particular in the family of the deceased Nilkanth. He therefore sued to recover the ornaments as Nilkanth's validly adopted son.

The first defendant had in her written statement, taken various defences. She alleged that the plaintiff was a very influential man in the Gwalior State. Soon after her husband's death the plaintiff had induced her while she was at Gwalior by misrepresentation, undue influence, cajolery and domination to sign to Modi document and to undergo certain formalities and ceremonies. She was a pardenishin lady and these acts were done by her in complete ignorance of her true rights. She denied that these acts amounted to a valid adoption. The plaintiff was a married man and an orphan at the date of adoption and she contended that his adoption, even if otherwise good, was invalid. She alleged that the Hindu law applicable in Gwalior was the Mitakshara Law and denied that there was any custom or special law; different from the general Hindu Law, in Gwalior which permitted aodptions of orphans as alleged by the plaintiff. She further contended that even if such special law or custom were proved to exist it could not operate in British India. The adoption of the plaintiff had been already declared invalid by the British Court at Vengurla on the ground of his being an orphan at the date of the adoption. She admitted possession of certain ornaments which she alleged were her Stridhan. However, even if these ornaments were found to belong to Nilkanth's estate she disputed plaintiff's right to claim them She alleged that soon after March 1914 on her arrival in Bombay she had validly and with all due ceremonies taken a minor boy in adoption to her husband.

On the ornaments having been traced in Bombay to have been deposited with the Safe Deposit Company the second defendant was ordered not to appear at the hearing of the suit and to come in only at the argument of the question of costs.

VALIDITY OF ADOPTION OF AN ORPHAN

Several issues were raised at the hearing but the issue whether by the law or custom of Gwalior the adoption of an orphan was permissible was agreed to be tried first. A commission was issued to Gwalior to examine witnesses and a considerable body of evidence was recorded, the plaintiff having adduced evidence of twelve orphan adoptions in Gwalior, one of them being in the family of Nilkanth.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that it was not disputed that the family originally in Ratnagiri was subject to Mitakshara Law. It was contended that having migrated to Gwalior they had adopted the Hindu Law of Gwalior. He had to decide what was Hindu Law obtaining in Gwalior. It was admitted that ordinarily Hindus in Gwalior were governed by the Mitakshara. Under the Mitakshara system orphan adoptions were invalid (10 Bom H. C. R. p. 69)

THE GWALIOR CUSTOM.

But it was contended that the Hindus in Gwalior had retained ancient customs of adopting orphans and there was no doubt that in ancient times such adoptions were permitted by Hindu Law. The Privy Council had, however, decided that that form had long since become obsolete. The evidence on commission showed that orphans had as a matter of fact been adopted in Gwalior State by Hindus. His Lordship had to decide as to a custom alleged to exist in a foreign country. In his Lordship's opinion if he held on the evidence in the case that the custom was valid he would be laying down the law for the Gwalior State. He then referred to a case in I. L. R. 19 Bom. p. 428 and said that on the evidence he would hesitate to hold that a custom contrary to the general Mitakshara Law prevailed in Gwalior particularly in the absence of judicial decisions by the Gwalior Court. It was therefore unsafe to hold that the adoption of an orphan was valid and he was not concerned with the reasons which had induced the Gwalior Durbar to recognise the plaintiff's adoption. The plaintiff's suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that the plaintiff intended to appeal and applied that the injunction restraining the defendants from withdrawing the ornaments from the Safe Deposit Company should be continued till the time for filing the appeal had expired. His Lordship granted the application.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Raghavaya Laud and Mehta.

Solicitor for the first defendant: Raghavaya Nagindas & Co.

Solicitor for the second defendant: M. B. Chothia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

226-16.—Pocha & Co., Jamnadas Tricumlal Satia v. The Scottish Union National Insn. Co., and ors, Wadia G and Co., Part Heard.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142—15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Craigie B & C, Captain & V, Little & Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D and L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman Dinath v. Jamnabai, Edg. G W & Co.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa, anr v Gordhandas Kessowji & ors, Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & Co.

1314-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirsha & D.

1010-16.—Madh K & C, Vaumale Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & anr, Ard H D & Co.

THEFT BY A TINDAL AND THREE LASCAR LADS.

ALL CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Headington charged Hashmudin Mahomed Isak, tindal of a prow, and three other lascar lads, with theft of sugar, dates etc., worth Rs. 123 belonging to Bhaidass Vallabhdas, which were being unloaded into the prow and with aiding and abetting each other. All the accused were convicted the first was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, the second was given six stripes and the third and fourth 10 stripes each, all on their hands.

THEFT WITH SIX PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

GETS NINE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Samuel Antone, alias Samuel Munaswami with theft as a servant of copper pots worth about Rs. 4 belonging to his master, Mr. Herbert Dracup, residing at Colaba. The accused after stealing the things disappeared but was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty and said as he had spent the money given for bazar expenses, he raised money by pledging the utensils. The accused, who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTHER'S INHUMAN CRUELTY.

THREE WEEKS' HARD LABOUR FOR BRANDING HER CHILD.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sergeant Bird charged Mary Isaac with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to her daughter Stella Isaac by means of a piece of burning firewood. It appeared that the accused had taken too much liquor and under its influence branded the child and when asked to dress her by another man she asked him to mind his own business. The Magistrate characterised this as an inhuman act and sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

For BODY, BRAIN & NERVE
Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Restores the Physical, Mental and Nervous energies so quickly used up in modern life.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH SUCCESS!
Case diagnosed "Phthisis advanced" by Medical Board.
5 MONTHS LATER.
MEDICAL REPORT.
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LOVE GROVE OUTFALL.

A GRIEVOUS NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:—

'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the horrible stench emanating from the Love Grove Outfall and pervading the neighbourhood for miles around and he be requested to report what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to remedy or at least to abate the nuisance.'

He said a judge had called Bombay as the "city of smells" and that was an appropriate description for it, for people could now smell to their heart's content in any part of the city. The smell was intolerable for miles round since the last few months. It was hoped the people of Bombay would be relieved of this nuisance by taking the pipe about ¾ mile further into the sea, but nothing had been done unfortunately. No immunity could be got, it was stated by the officers, until the approach of the hot season. The new outfall discharged its contents nearer the shore than the old one, and he thought this was the cause of the smell. The nuisance was intolerable to all people who lived within a distance of three miles.

Sir D. M. Petit said he fully endorsed Mr. Mody's statements. He had never felt the smell so bad as it was since after the last monsoon. The smell was almost suffocating and spread over the whole of the town from Grant Road to Chowpatti. They could filter bad and impure water, but they could not do anything if the whole atmosphere was fouled, unless they ran out of the city.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the nuisance had begun this year much earlier. Some extraordinary reason had come into existence which required to be remedied, and something must be done to remove this nuisance. The sooner it was removed the better it was for the people.

Mr. Haveliwalla said the smell was so suffocating that something must be done to remove the nuisance.

Mr. J. Baptista said this grievous nuisance was due probably to the larger quantity of water brought into the city and also owing to the engines not working properly. They should rather stop the additional water than continue the nuisance.

Mr. J A. Tod said the nuisance was due both to increased population and water supply. The only remedy for this was emigration and less water and they would have to order new pumps which could do more work.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the smell had always existed there in this season, owing to the north-western winds prevailing now. The executive had done its best, and they were really anxious to do more, to remove the nuisance, but owing to the war they were unable to import the necessary machinery.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner stated Mr. Cadell had stated in his report last year that the smell would be worse this year. The progress of the work was retarded as the vessel which, carried the machinery, was lost. He, however, hoped that the nuisance would be abated soon. No doubt the new outfall was nearer the shore, and probably it was one of the causes of the nuisance. But the work was being carried out as fast as possible and he hoped they would soon succeed in removing the trouble. Mr. Cadell had already warned them that during this year the trouble might be more.

Dr. L. B. Master said the people at Tardeo and Grant Road were constantly complaining about the horrible stench. The silt was moreover exposed on the shore and that aggravated the nuisance. He thought the Corporation should do everything to remove the nuisance.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the question was not that the nuisance was there for a long time, but that it was increasing daily. He had heard no explanation except that it might be due to increased water supply. It appeared that the present drains were unable to cope with the increased volume of water, and the best course was to stop the additional water supply. He thought Mr. Mody might add the word "increased" to the proposition.

Mr. Mody in replying, said they should stop the smell by any and every means.

The proposition was carried.

CONTAMINATED VACCINE.

Dr. D. B. Master moved the following two resolutions:—

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the number of Glycerinated Vaccine tubes that were found sterile and the number found contaminated with extraneous micro-organisms out of the total of 2,044 tubes examined, during the year 1915-16, by the Municipal Analyst. (b) By whom were they prepared? (c) What was the action taken subsequent to the examination with regard to these tubes? (d) That the Commissioner be requested to give the results of such examinations in future in the Annual Administration Report for the year.'

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what measures he proposes to take with regard to milk exported from Gujarat to which Formaldehyde was added as a preservative, as reported in the Annual Administration Report of the year 1915-16.'

Dr. Master said the use of contaminated vaccine among children had made them suffer much. It was essential that it should not be contaminated. He had heard that there were about 200 cases where the children had suffered from this contamination, and it was essential that a report should be submitted.

Dr. Cursetji Jehangir in seconding, said the progress of vaccination was retarded by such bad cases.

Both the resolutions were carried.

MOTOR TRUCK TRAFFIC.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalker moved:—

'That the Wheel Tax Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner whether it is feasible and desirable to take steps for regulating the Motor Truck traffic in the City, and if so, what, in co-operation with the Commissioner of Police.'

He said motor truck traffic was a great nuisance to school going children and also to pedestrians.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati in seconding, said it was a great danger to all.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said it would not be advisable to stop the traffic.

Mr. J. A. Tod said this was an attempt to regulate the traffic, but the police were doing their best in this direction. It was no use referring the matter to the Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was better to refer the matter to the Roads Committee than to the Wheel Tax Committee if it was to be referred to any Committee at all.

After Mr. R. S. Navalker and Dr. Sukhia had spoken the proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have inspected the forms, etc., used by the executive departments, and after discussion with Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, I am satisfied that if all the forms, etc., now in use are carefully examined and reported on by an expert, the Municipality will be able to save an appreciable sum annually. Mr. Coombs, who has done similar work for Government and the Port Trust, estimates that if he gave his whole time to the work, it would take him at least a month and a half to make a thorough examination of all the forms and books and to advise as to the ways in which economy can be effected. He is willing to do this work in his spare time out of office hours, if the Corporation will grant him an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 and if Government will permit him to undertake the work and to accept the honorarium. I have no doubt that Mr. Coombs' examination of the forms, etc., will result in an *annual* saving much in excess of Rs. 1,000. I request the sanction of the Corporation to the payment to him of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to be paid, on completion of the work, from the various grants for printing and stationery proposed in the budget for 1917-18. If this proposal is accepted I shall apply to Government for sanction to Mr. Coombs' undertaking the work."

Mr. Mody thought there was great room for economy in printing and he moved a resolution in the terms of the letter from the Commissioner.

Mr. Rahemtoolah Currimbhoy seconded.

The discussion was adjourned at this stage till Monday next.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Wacha's complaint is no new complaint. It is one of the chronic complaints of the Corporation. The criticisms of Councillors and the Jeremiads of the Chief Accountant have been only so much sound and fury signifying nothing to the heads of Departments. The "vicious practice of underestimating income" and "overestimating expenditure" has not abated appreciably. It is not likely to do so unless drastic measures are adopted of dismissing the offenders for negligence or incompetence. It is not generally known to the public that such defective budget estimates actually lead to premature enhancement of taxation. For example, in the report for 1910-11 you will find the Chief Accountant writing as follows:—"I cannot, however, bring myself to conclude that the estimates of the Enginering and Public Health Departments could not have been more accurately forecast and thus obviated a premature raising of taxation." The chain of evils which results from premature increase of taxes is manifest. We get fat surpluses. Fat surpluses mean increased expenditure and bad budgets. The Corporation deliberately budgets for a larger expenditure than is warranted by the income simply because they have balances to fall upon. The watch-dogs become less vigilant about expenditure when they imagine they are rolling in wealth as they do when they have large balances at their disposal. And finally we have the singular phenomenon of Councillors seeking to amend the budget and provide for a larger expenditure than the Executive demand upon various plausible pleas although the rate of growth in expenditure exceeds the rate of growth in income. This is unquestionably bad finance. However, I believe the complaint is not applicable to this year's budget to the same extent as to the past budgets on account of the courageous action of our present Commissioner in fixing the estimated yield from the general tax at Rs. 1,25,000 more than was recommended by the Assessor and Collector. But considering that the estimated total yield for 1917-18 is a little less than the actuals for 1915-16 there is good reason to believe that the actuals for 1917-18 will exceed the estimates unless the Town Duties play false, which the Commissioner has courageously placed at 17 lakhs. I am, therefore, still inclined to believe that the income has been underestimated, but the Corporation cannot confidently amend it on account of the fluctuations in the income from Town Duty. An intelligent Town Duty officer would have placed himself in communication with important importers of sugar and other articles to ascertain approximately what ought to be the income from this source. But this is not done so far as I know.

The second point in Mr. Wacha's letter is that the expenditure during the past three years has grown faster than the income. Mr. Monie agrees but contends that this was unavoidable and that no retrenchment is possible. I find however, from the Administration Reports that the actual permanent increase in the income of the Corporation during the three years ending 1914-15 is Rs. 10,89,481 against the increase in expenditure of Rs. 11,22,253 giving a difference of about Rs. 33,000 in 3 years. But the general tax was reduced from 10 1/8 to 9½ in 1913-14 and the Fire Tax was reduced from ½ per cent to 3/8 per cent. This means a reduction of 6/8 per cent. which would now produce over 4 lakhs per annum. The fact remains that since 1888 no additional source of income has been conceded to the Corporation whereas the heavy work of financing the Improvement Trust has been shouldered upon the Corporation and yet our general tax is now at 9½ whereas the maxium rate is 12 per cent. This is chiefly, due to growth of rents. The landlord and the assessor have forced the rates up. The demolition of houses by the Improvement Trust lead to wholesale increases in rents. The assessor like a good Jew claimed his pound of flesh. The result is that the tenants have to pay the piper. People who could get small rooms for 1-8 a month have now to pay 4 and 5 rupees a month. The middle class people have to pay Rs. 30 to 50 for what they could get for Rs. 20. a month. The only remedy is to extend the franchise to tenants and impose some limit upon rents proportioned to the cost of construction. Some drastic remedy is required if we wish to avert economic catastrophe.—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

24th January, 1917.

THE LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL AT HOME.

The fourth annual "At Home" of the London Indian Association was held at the Cafe Monico on Saturday evening last (December 16). About seventy members and their friends were present. After refreshments had been served and a musical programme had been rendered, Mr. S. M. Azam, the President of the Association, welcomed the guests. The success of the gathering was, he said, entirely due to the energy of the honorary secretary, Mr. Sorabji. The aims and objects with which the Association had been formed four years ago were being realised in a gratifying degree. They were endeavouring to afford proper facilities for the development of *esprit de corps* among all classes of young Indians who were temporarily resident in this country, as well as opportunities for sound political training. Although a great deal remained to be done, the results so far achieved were by no means to be despised. Indeed, if the work had borne no other fruit, than the establishment of cordial relationships among the various Indian races and communities during a most trying year, that in itself would be a matter upon which they might well congratulate themselves. It had long been the dream of Indian political leaders to see the scattered units of the Indian peoples coalesce and combine into a nation. The Association had in no small measure contributed to the realisation of that dream. Although its members differed in religion and language, and, perhaps, also in customs, they felt, all of them, none the less, that they were members of the same nation. He was happy to acknowledge, also, that they had the advantage of the warm sympathy of many English friends, forming the confluence, as it were, of two great streams of thought and feeling but inspired by the same broad principle of humanity, and untainted, as he hoped, by any political motives or considerations. Mr. Gokhale had been present at the inaugural meeting of the Association and had emphasised the need for active and conjoint effort. The fate and the salvation of India were in their own hands, and it behoved them to discharge the duties that were laid upon them in accordance with the commands of that great Indian.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy assured the President and the members of the Association that the few English sympathisers who were still with them were actuated by no other motive then a true love for all things Indian. If it were not for the restrictions of the Defence of the Realm Act, he would have expressed himself strongly upon certain matters which he had deeply at heart. The repressive measures which were being taken in India under cover of the Press Act were strongly resented in this country. But he hoped that with proper leadership and persistent effort India would gain the position which she deserved.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree said that he had always felt the need of a central organisation in London for Indian students, and he took that opportunity of congratulating the Association upon the good work that they had done. Co-operation among Indians as well as their sympathisers in this country was essential.

Mr. Edwin Bevan called attention to the peculiarly difficult conditions under which the Association was working. It had been a comparatively easy matter to establish the Cambridge Majlis and the kindred society at Oxford; but similar amenities were hard to obtain in London. He thought that the best solution would be the opening of permanent clubrooms, where Indians might meet other Indians and also English friends. Still, the Association had worked successfully so far, and he felt sure that it would continue to prosper.

Mr. S. H. Swinny commented upon the observation of the President that the members of the Association, while belonging to different religions and races, all felt, nevertheless, that they belonged to the same nation. In Ireland, Catholics and Protestants were similarly situated; but, despite differences of religion and even temperament, they had evolved a true nationality. The same was quite possible in India, and he was assured that the young men would bring that about at no distant date. He hoped that they would not return to India with prejudice against Western civilisation, but would recognise the great things it had done in the past and would do in a happier future. It was imperative that India should receive its place of honour among the nations of the world.

Mr. S. Saklatwala maintained that India must first grow in strength before any sort of confluence with her Western friends could take place. The union should be of two equally strong and swift streams, and not of the weak with the strong. He did not decry co-operation with the West, but co-operation among Indians themselves must first be secured.—"India."

ACCIDENT ON NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

FURTHER DETAILS AND RESCUE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 25.

As the train service is temporarily suspended an Associaed Press correspondent motored (40 miles) to the scene of the accident yesterday and was able to gather the following details:—

The No. 5 Up passenger, Hyderabad to Wadi at 3-45 on Tuesday was 3 miles from Shankarpalli travelling probably 30 miles an hour, when when at an incline the engine ran off the rails (owing to the line being buckled), ploughed up the permanent way and finally overturned on its side. Immediately behind the tender was a 3rd class four wheeler containing 50 men of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops proceeding to Bombay as guard of honour for H. H. the Nizam who was to have left by a special to-day. Next a single 3rd class brake in which was a European 2nd guard named Powell, and then came a 1st and 2nd class bogie. The engine-driver named Bapurjee an old servant of the company immediately applied his brakes and pluckily held on, falling with the engine, being buried beneath the coal and ultimately rescued. The fireman was shot out and was found beneath the first 3rd class carriage badly injured. The oilman jumped clear but the escape of 50 soldiers in the first 3rd class with merely six injured was a sheer miracle. Most of the carriage is reduced to matchwood, its front is interlocked with the tender and the only way out of the debris was through a small aperture little larger than a rabbit hole. There was also danger of fire setting alight to the debris. The Assistant Stationmaster of Shankarpalli happened to be in the train returning from leave. Realising the position he ran to his station and wired for medical relief saying it was impossible to extricate passengers beneath the debris. Meanwhile Lieutenant Francis, who with 100 army bearer corps was travelling in the rear of the train set to work, rescued the passengers and using their own first aid stores attended to the injured so that by the time (3 hours later) the break-down special arrived, the wounded were waiting on stretchers to be taken to hospital.

A MYSTRIOUS ESCAPE.

How Guard Powell escaped a horrible death will remain a mystery. For, his brake was crushed between the first 3rd and the next bogie like a match box. Indeed little trace of the vehicle can be found. Powell, who is quite fit, does not remember anything beyond the fact that he was shot into the air and found himself dazed on the soft grass beside the line with a Mahomedan holding an umbrella over him to prevent sunstroke. It is surmised that he must have been shot from his seat clean through he open window. It is feared the engine which is a new one is badly damaged, its forepart is buried 3 feet in the ground, the permanent way is badly cut up, and a diversion is now made over which the mail duly passed this morning. Col. Smyth R. E. (Agent and Chief Engineer), Mr. Peddie (Traffic Manager) Dr. E. Hunt (Medical officer), Mr. Sewell (Assistant Loco Superintendent) and many other railway officials were early on the scene. Dr. Hunt personally conveyed the injured soldiers direct to Hyderabad Military Hospital and Mr. Peddie personally directed the transhipping of passengers.

A Government Engineer is expected to arrive shortly to conduct an enjuiry. The Nizam's Railway is proverbially free from serious accidents, the last occuring 7 years ago when a train fell into the river through bridge collapsing during heavy floods.

THE LATE MR. SHARP.

AN APPRECIATIVE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with deep regret the news of the death of the Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction in this presidency, and desires to express his sense of the great loss which Government and the Educational Department have sustained by his untimely death. He served in the Educational Department for nearly 26 years, for the last 8 of which he was its head. In this capacity he rendered very valuable services to Government. The loss of his great experience and mature judgment in educational matters is to be particularly deplored at a time when important and complex educational problems are under the consideration of the imperial and local Governments.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

"Charley's Aunt" will be presented this evening at the Excelsior by the Bandman Comedy Company, and judging by the advance booking, "Donna Lucia from Brazil, where the nuts come from" is as warm a favourite as ever.

There have been several versions of "Charley's Aunt" played in India from time to time, but Mr. Bandman has made arrangements by which he has the sole right of presenting the original authorised London version as originally written by the late Brandon Thomas, and played by that prince of comedians W. S. Penley.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya has written to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, to recommend to the Syndicate several amendments to sections 6, 7, 9, 12 and 26 of the Indian Universities Act. The effect of the amendments suggested by Mr. Vaidya is to increase the number of Fellows elected by registered graduates and by Faculties to 30 and 20 from 10 and 10 respectively and to limit the number of nominated Fellows to 50.

LUCKNOW RACES.

STEWARDS' CUP WON BY TALCUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

Owing to there being no railway concession the entries and attendance on the first day were poor. Nevertheless good racing was witnessed. The course rode splendid and the arrangements were tip-top.

Details:—

THE LUCKNOW HURDLES.—Distance 1½ Miles over 6 Flights.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON. 9-3, Northmore 1
Mrs. Hutchison's FLASHLIGHT, 9-3 (cd 9-6), Williamson 2
Mr. Holland's SIMSON, 9-4, Quinn 3
Also Ran:—Roden 9-7.
Betting:—5 to 4 Glenlyon, 3 to 2 Simson, fives the others.
Won easily by 8 lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—2 mins. 52 2/5 secs.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' SYMPTOMS, 10-6, Huxley 1
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 10-3, Wing ... 2
H. H. General Obaidulla Khan's ARLINGTON. 9-6, Collis 3
Also Ran:— Little Wonder 9-6.
Betting:— 6 to 4 on Frisette, twos Symptoms and Arlington, eights Little Wonder.
Won by a neck, six lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3⅘ secs.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON. 9-10, Lynch 1
General Raja Hari Singh's LEILA, 7-5, Melsom 2
Mr. Hobday's BOHINIA, 7-0, Thakur ... 3
Betting:—3 to 1 on Lebanon (price was rubbed off at start), fours Leila, eights Bohinia.
Won by 4 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

THE GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 8-7, Quinn ... 1
Mr. Harishankar's SILIM, 6-13 (cd 7-1), Wahed 2
Mr. Holland's BAHROOL, 9-12, Huxley ... 3
Also Ran:—Old Joe 6-11 (cd 6-13), Hyrim 9-10, Monty 8-13, Thabashir 8-4, Najmi 8-2, Monakka 7-5 (cd 7-7).
Betting:—Threes Bahrool and Hyrim, sevens Old Joe and Thabashir, eights the rest.
Won by 6 lengths, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

THE PRODUCE HANDICAP.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Hameed's HAMEEDIA. 8-0, Wing ... 1
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD. 8-5, Firth 2
Mr. Symond's ATLANTA, 7-8, Melsom ... 3
Also Ran:—Housemaid 8-4, Valiant 9-7, Major General 9-2, Kestrell 7-10.
Betting:—Twos Wee Lad, threes Hameedia, fives Atlanta, longer prices the rest.
Won by 3¾ lengths, 2¾ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3¾ secs.

THE JANGLABAD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Kour Sarnam Singh's ROSE LAWN, 6-12, Melsom 1
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-5, Firth 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's ALICE. 7-8, Lynch 3
Betting:—No price Sea Lad (opened 3 to 1 on), sixes Rose Lawn, eights Alice, tens Lady Rosaline.
Won by 4 lengths, ten lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM. 8-2, Firth 1
Mr. Watson's SILVER MEMORY, 8-1, Quinn 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MENES, 8-11, Ruiz 3
Also Ran:—Flamen 9-6.
Betting:—5 to 4 Talcum, fours the rest.
Won by ¾ length, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 4 2/5 secs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At the share market coal shares ruled dull and uninteresting, very little business passing with rates practically unchanged. There was not much doing in jute shares, although Clives exhibited some activity at the opening at Rs. 183 but declining to Rs. 172. They then recovered to Rs. 175 and subsequently dropped to Rs. 172. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 20-8; Bengal Nagpur 65; Bhalgora 38-8; Burra Dhemo 13, 13-4, 13-6; Burrakur 39, 39-4; Deoghur 12-4; Equitable (ord) 52, 53, 54; Ghusick 20-12 to 22; Nazira 20, 20-4; South Govindpur 12; Sowardih 14, 14-4; Standard (ord) 41-12, 42, 42-4.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 122, 123; Barnagore (ord) 135, 136, 137, 138; Clive (ord) 183, 180, 175, 172, 173, 174, 175; Dalhousie (ord) 382 to 390; Delta (ord) 435; Howrah (ord) 358, 360; Kamarhatty (ord) 433, 435, 438; Khardah (pref) 108; New Central (ord) 427 c.d.; Naihati (pref) 121 to 124; Northbrook (ord) 40, 40-8, 39-12; Reliance (ord) 300, 301; Standard (ord) 462.

Tea:—Durrung 63; Phoenix 56.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (pref) 102; Bengal Assam Steam (pref) 72; India General (pref) 135; Tittaghur Paper (pref) 91, 92.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-4 to Rs. 74-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-12 to Rs. 75.

HARDSHIPS ON TRANSFERS OF SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in the Press under the above heading. We have no wish to enter into a controversy with Mr. Parekh, but as his letter is very misleading, we shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following details:

The first instance referred to by Mr. Parekh is with regard to certain shares lodged by him with the Globe Manufacturing transfers were irregular in the following pari Co., Ltd., for transfer. The delay in this connection was caused by the fact that the transfers were irregular in the following particulars:—

The transferee's name was stated as "Chotalal Ishwardas" and his occupation was given as "Service."

We have had considerable dealings with Mr. Parekh in connection with another Company under our management and in all letters and official documents he has called himself "C. I. Parekh" and described himself as "Agent of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.," and we can only conclude that Mr. Parekh chose to call himself "Chotalal Ishwardas" and describe his occupation as "Service" with the intent to hide his real identity, knowing that were he to apply in his own name his application would be at once refused.—Yours, etc.,

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
By its Constituted Attorney.
(Signature illegible)

Bombay, Jan. 25, 1917.

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run to-morrow. First race starts at 3-15 p.m.)

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12; Cromdale 9-10; Silver Thrush 9-2; Bandit 8-9; Criton 8-2; Yellow Jester 7-10; Summer Thyme 7-9; Joyous Gard 7-7; Gravelotte 7-6; Laveco 7-5; Kim III 6-7.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Vanity Box 9-7; Waynflete 9-6; Hoppner 9-1; Kenilworth 9-1; Twa Brigs 8-12; Fire Finch 8-11; Bed-time 8-8; Bunty 8-3; Matchless Maud 8-2; Rolling Stock 8-2; Anthracite 8-1; King's Head 8-0; Madrina 7-12; Rueful 7-11; Tollendal 7-6; Dorian 7-4.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Dress 9-5; Corridor 9-4; Motor Wrap 9-3; Lucy Thought 9-0; Royal Song 8-13; Night Flyer 8-7; Bellicose 8-7; Dollet 8-6; Aubrey 8-4; Haven of Rest 8-3; Arkangelo 7-12; Servian 7-12; Minimum 7-5; Airman 7-3.

THE CLPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Gold Fish II. 9-13; Beyrut 9-9; Sir Knight 8-10; Zaki Pasha 8-5; White Silk 8-5; Ruby Mine 8-5; Mooltan 8-3; East Court 8-2; Nizam-ul-mulk 8-2; Durbam 8-2; Royal Court 7-11; Kaharama 7-9; Excelsior 7-9; Vellard 7-7; Ajax 7-7; Malacca 7-7; Mohsel 7-3; Burg 7-2; Ace of Royals 6-13; Osprey 6-10.

'Two top weights accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Hurchan 9-5; Lord Roseberry 9-4; Burg 9-3; Gazal 9-0; Biglig 8-13; Mat-hat-Baig 8-7; Advance 8-7; Ata Allah 8-6; Gafal 8-5; Pasha 8-5; Ruby Fish 8-4; Malayeb 8-0; Saood 7-12; Tawdry 7-9; Investment 7-6; Angler 7-6.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Lightning 9-7; Mount Pleasant 9-3; Antiquary (late Planet) 8-13; Abdul 8-11; Present 8-7; Master Key 8-7; Nassau 8-7; Sultan 8-6; Revivor 8-5; Active 8-5; Jemadar 8-5; Seabound (late Cromdale) 8-3; Challenger 8-3; Marmora 8-2; Acetine 8-1; Porridge 8-0; Rosy Morn 8-0; Ace of Diamonds 8-0; Flying Machine 8-0; Subeh Pasha 8-0; Thorium 7-13; Morning Light (late Remmes) 7-12; Faleh Khan Bahadur 9-2; Good Morning 9-2; Nimrod Consul 7-7

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Subbiaca 9-7; Old China 9-3; Elsinore 9-2; Khan Bahadur 9-2; Good Morning 9-2; Nimrod 9-0; Justice 8-13; Bayonet 8-12; Royalist 8-11; Panama 8-10; Raven 8-9; Paradise 8-9; Grand Master 8-9; Hasty 8-8; Oriental Balm 8-7; Shatra 8-3; Shara 8-3; The Ney 8-3; Bikaneer 8-2; Mint Master 8-1; Moo-a-fij 8-0; Shukur 8-0; Salim 7-12; India 7-12; Romano 7-8; Cox 7-8; Bhayram 7-5; Toledo 7-3.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, Cromdale 9-10, Silver Thrush 9-2, Bandit 8-9, Criton 8-2, Yellow Jester 7-10, Summer Thyme 7-9, Joyous Gard 7-7, Gravelotte 7-6, Laveco 7-5, Kim III 6-7.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Vanity Box 9-7, Waynflete 9-6, Kenilworth 9-1, Twa Brigs 8-12, Fire Finch 8-11, Bedtime 8-8, Bunty 8-3, Rolling Stock 8-2, King's Head 8-0, Rueful 7-11, Tollendale 7-6, Dorian 7-4.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Dress 9-5, Motor Wrap 9-2, Lucky Thought 9-0, Royal Song 8-13, Night Flyer 8-7, Bellicose 8-7, Dollet 8-6, Haven of Rest 8-3, Arkangelo 7-12, Servian 7-12, Minimum 7-5.

THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Gold Fish II 9-13, Beyrut 9-9, Sir Knight 8-10, Zaki Pasha 8-5, White Silk 8-5, Ruby Mine 8-5, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-2, Royal Court 7-11, Kaharaman 7-9, Excelsior 7-9, Ajax 7-7, Malacca 7-7, Mohsel 7-3, Ace of Royals 6-13, Osprey 6-10.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Hurchan 9-5, Lord Roseberry 9-4, Burg 9-3, Gazal 9-0, Biglig 8-13, Advance 8-7, Ata Allah 8-6, Gafal 8-5, Pasha 8-5, Ruby Fish 8-4, Malayeb 8-0, Saood 7-12, Tawdry 7-9, Investment 7-6, Angler 7-6.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Lightning 9-7, Mount Pleasant 9-3, Antiquary (late Planet) 8-13, Abdul 8-11, Present 8-7, Master Key 8-7, Nassau 8-7, Sultan 8-6, Revivor 8-5, Active 8-5, Jemadar 8-5, Seabound (late Cromdale) 8-3, Marmora 8-2, Acetine 8-1, Rosy Morn 8-0, Flying Machine 8-0, Subeh Pasha 8-0, Thorium 7-13, Morning Light (late Remmes) 7-12, Faleh Khan 7-9, Dartmoor 7-9, Tawakul 7-8, Arabian Consul 7-7.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Subbiaca 9-7, Old China 9-3, Elsinore 9-2, Khan Bahadur 9-2, Good Morning 9-2, Justice 8-13, Bayonet 8-12, Royalist 8-11, Panama 8-10, Raven 8-9, Paradise 8-9, Grand Master 8-9, Hasty 8-8, Oriental Balm 8-7, Shatra 8-3, The Ney 8-3, Bikaneer 8-2, Mint Master 8-1, Moo-a-fij 8-0, Salim 7-12, India 7-12, Romano 7-8, Cox 7-8, Bhayram 7-5.

FOR CLOTHES WORTH RS. 1-6.

OLD OFFENDER GETS FIFTEEN DAYS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Sujata Nathulla, a Pathan with the theft of some clothes worth about Rs. 1-6 belonging to one Salimulla Abdul Karim. The accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Dyer charged Gulam Mahomed Fateh Mahomed with house breaking and theft of clothes worth about Rs. 7 belonging to a Parsi cook, who lived on the first floor of a house in Khetwadi Road. The accused was arrested on the 18th instant by the Police with the articles in his possession. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He had a previous conviction.

The bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

The death of Colonel W. Hallaran, I.M.S. at Jubbulpur is announced.

A telegraph notification says that deferred telegrams are accepted for transmission via the Commercial Cable Co.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January, 26th 1917.

AN OBSOLETE REPORT.

Interest in the Report of the Public Services Commission which was published yesterday is very largely discounted by the length of time, not only since the Commission was appointed, —hearly four years-and-a-half,—but since the Report was signed,—a year and-a-half. It will be remembered that that it was decided at first, in view of the controversies which the recommendations of the Commissioners were likely to arouse, to defer the publication until after the war. We hold, as our readers are aware, that it would have been better to have adhered to this decision in order that discussion of the Report and its consideration by Government could have proceeded side by side with the very much larger questions which will have to be considered and discussed at the conclusion of the war, —questions the nature of which is likely greatly to overshadow this Report of a Commission which has been rendered largely obsolete by the great changes in the angle of vision which the stirring events of the last two-and-a-half years have brought about. There have been many sneers at the idea of a changed angle of vision of late, and men of the Sydenham school of Indian politics would have us believe, not merely that it is a chimera of the imagination, but that, if it existed at all, it would be a grave danger to India and the Empire. But we believe it still exists in England and it certainly exists in this country which is the most important thing. And it is interesting to note that to-day we are asked to believe that it has undoubtedly changed in the case of Lord Ronaldshay, one of the Commissioners and now the Governor designate of Bengal.

These considerations not only rob the Report of most of its interest, but also of the importance which might otherwise have attached to it. Let us take the questions submitted to the Commission to which Indian public opinion attaches the chief importance. First there is the question of simultaneous examinations. That is a subject on which Indian opinion is practically unanimous and in regard to which there is very strong feeling. Indians have agitated for this change for the last thirty years or more and as long ago as 1893 the House of Commons passed a resolution in favour of it. It seems the very minimum of what, by natural right, should be conceded to the people of this country. Yet we find the Public Services Commission rejecting it in favour of a tortuous scheme which is designed to reserve 25 per cent. of the appointments in the higher service to Indians. It is to remain a privilege and not a right for the Indian to be allowed, or to be able, to enter the higher Civil Service of his own country. If he cannot afford to travel seven thousand miles to compete in an examination in England he is to be dependent on a system, partly selection, partly nomination and partly competition in India; and the number of posts reserved for this hybrid scheme in India is nine per annum. Does anyone expect that a proposal of this character will be received with anything but resentment and derision at this time of day, when public opinion has passed from the discussion of whether Indians shall be allowed to occupy a few more of the higher posts in their own country to the discussion of self-government as a living and practical issue? Take next the question of the reform of the judiciary in the direction of manning it with trained lawyers instead of officials who at an early age go straight from executive training to a bench where they sit as a court of appeal,—the question which is so ably and so convincingly dealt with by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in his minute of dissent. The Commissioners propose that out of 173 superior appointments 40 should be made from the ranks of the legal profession in India. What sort of an impression is this slight alleviation going to make on a system, which, as Mr. Abdur Rahim says, is excessively costly and provides us with judges who are not trained lawyers and suffer from all the deficiencies which that fact involves. Then again there is the question of the combination of Judicial and Executive functions, a long standing and crying evil which the Government of India itself has admitted and which is only attempted to be justified by the most specious arguments. The Commissioners actually put it on one side and decline to form any conclusions upon it. These are the leading features of a Report which we believe will be regarded with disgust by the bulk of responsible, educated opinion in this country.

Again it has to be remembered that the Commission contained, in a membership of twelve, only three Indians, another fact that deprives its decisions of respect in the eyes of the people of the country, who will reasonably feel that questions which concern them primarily and more closely than anyone else, have been decided by foreigners who cannot be expected to see the Indian point of view as it should be looked at, and do not pretend to have dealt with the problems they were asked to solve with a single eye to Indian interests, which is all that Indians can be expected to concern themselves with. And of the three Indians, one of them, who could claim to represent Indian views more strongly than any other member of the Commission, and who would have disagreed with the whole Report, died before its final draft was complete. And another is an executive official. Thus the only Indian member left who could be expected to give a free and impartial opinion and form his conclusions with a sole regard to Indian interests, is entirely out of agreement with the rest of the members. Such a retrograde report, coming with such credentials, cannot be accepted by Indian public opinion which has travelled far beyond even the points of view which it presented before the Commission two and three years ago, and which the Commission has ignored. It will have to be shelved and all these questions approached from a new standpoint.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION.

The monuments of India are probably all that is left of the archaeological glory of the country, and they form an important part of the rich and almost illimitable field of archaeological research which awaits exploration at the hands of earnest and well-equipped enquirers who are anxious to understand and to add to our knowledge of the past history of the country and, above all, to contribute to a truer interpretation of that history than is possible to-day. One of the few good things that Lord Curzon did for India was to organise the Archaeological Department whose activities, though they have not been hitherto very remarkable with one or two exceptions as far as archaeological research is concerned, have been invaluable in helping to reclaim from vandal use many a historic monument and in keeping alive a spirit of original research, the duty of stimulating which the existing universities have inadequately performed, if not sadly neglected.

The latest Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western, Circle, is, as usual, replete with materials that should afford food for thought and instruction to every one who is wise enough to recognise the necessity of understanding modern India in the light of the past as well as to any serious student of archaeology. Again, the fact that this interesting and suggestive Report is written by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, whose proved merit has entitled him to be placed in independent charge of one of the three Circles of Archaeological Survey in India, is indicative at once of what, given suitable opportunity of training and of putting that training to use, educated Indians can achieve in this field and of the immense wealth of archaeological and historical value that can be reaped if an increasing number of educated Indian youths are given the necessary inducement and encouragement to direct their energies to this almost unexplored field of research.

It is not possible here to indicate all that the co-workers of Mr. Bhandarkar have been able to achieve during the year under report. It is of especial interest to note that considerable progress is discernible in the acquisition of historical and archaeological objects for the Prince of Wales Museum which is now the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. Among these, there is a document announcing the transfer of the sovereignty of the Peshwa's dominions to the East India Company and an old gun from Fort Visapur in the Maval Taluka of the Poona District, bearing the initials "E. R." and of historical interest belonging as it does to the Elizabethan era. The most extensive and perhaps the most interesting of these historical and archaeological objects is the collection of antiquities purchased from Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji, consisting of old Indian pictures, maps, cloths of various kinds, arms and coins. It was acquired for Rs. 1,42,000, and though this is a liberal grant-in-aid, Government would do well to acquire the whole collection. There are especial reasons why liberal investments of public money should be made in the purchase of this and other collections of objects of genuine historical and archaeological value. As Mr. Bhandarkar points out, the main cause why he has been able to secure many objects for the Bijapur Museum during the year under report is, "no doubt, the war, which has prevented tourists from Europe and especially America from coming to Bijapur and paying fabulous prices for moveable antiquities which, there is every reason to believe, were formerly taken away in numbers." Mr. Bhandarkar has suggested to the Government the application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act with a view to put a stop to the exploitation of Adil Shahi antiquities in Bijapur. We trust that Government will take the necessary action which the law permits, —and not merely in Bijapur but in every other part of the country which is threatened by the continuous incursions of streams of touring parties.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Ronaldshay's Second Thoughts.

Reuter has been at pains to cable out a summary of a speech made by Lord Ronaldshay at the East India Association. In this utterance the noble Earl appears to have been at pains to emphasize his new angle of vision in regard to India. Even so his performance was more sophisticated than spontaneous,—so far as one may judge from the summary of his speech. While narrating the truism that "there might be room for legitimate differences of opinion regarding the pace of advance," he went on to concede, "that there could not be any whatsoever that we should proceed steadily and conscientiously with the policy we had deliberately adopted of associating the best intellect and ability of India in the task of governing."

Late in the Day.

One would have thought that things in India had progressed far enough to make this display of generosity unnecessary. With due deference to Lord Ronaldshay, we would point out that it is rather late in the day, both chronologically and politically, to talk of "associating the best intellect and ability of India in the task of governing." India desires, and feels herself fitted for, something more than that elementary experiment in the art of governance. It is refreshing, even if not reassuring, to hear from Lord Ronaldshay that, in his revised opinion, Lord Morley's Reforms were not quite so ill-conceived and useless as he at one time thought them to be. While we cannot share Mr. Abbas Ali Baig's somewhat fulsome expectations that Lord Ronaldshay comes to Bengal "with a clean slate," on the assumption that his speech at the East India Association makes ample amends for the accumulated evidence of his past prejudices, we think it is none the less satisfactory that Lord Ronaldshay should have felt the need of further introspection,—and revised public expression of his views on India.

An Unfortunate Departure.

As our readers are aware we have welcomed the Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction in the hope that their deliberations may lead to some useful results from the point of view of Indian education. And, incidentally, we suggested that criticism of the exclusively official character of the Conference might be suspended pending the announcement of its decisions. None the less we think it desirable that public attention should be drawn to the departure from the procedure prescribed by his Excellency the Viceroy, which marked the last session of the Conference yesterday. There was a brief but significant announcement that this meeting of the Conference would devote itself to the consideration of the Report of the Public Services Commission in so far as it affects the Education Department. There was a simultaneous announcement that the session was to be private. This decision must be regarded as extremely objectionable on principle,—the more so as Lord Chelmsford went out of his way to emphasize the public character of the proceedings of the Directors' Conference. Also, there would appear to have been the less need for this privacy considering that the Government decided yesterday to publish the Public Services Commission Report.

Confidence in the public.

It comes to this that before the public have had a chance even of knowing the recommendations of the Commission,—much less discussing them and expressing their own views on them,—this official Conference, sitting *in camera*, has had the run of the Commission's recommendations, made its own selection, and devised its own means of their enforcement on the system of public instruction in this country. The Government will probably have said their last word on the decisions arrived at before the public have had time to express their views on the recommendations. We feel sure in this instance there is no deliberate intention to ignore public opinion, but, none the less we are surprised that the Government of India should not have been actuated by a more sensitive regard for the sentiments of the community. Would it not have been more advantageous and graceful to let the Indian public first know the recommendations of the Commission, and make their own suggestions both on their merits and their practical application,—instead of merely being able, as usual, to comment on action already taken by Government?

Capacity for Self-government.

Among the curious results of the working of the co-operative moment is the manner in which it is opening the eyes of the official class to the traditions and potentialities of self-government among the people. A Burma Government resolution makes special mention of a new development, namely, the district Agricultural and Co-operative Associations, of which two were formed last year. Their object, we are told is to assist co-operative administration and agricultural and industrial development and to advise the district authorities on all matters of public interest. "If they prosper," the Resolution says, "they may in time expand into district Boards and they will supply what has hitherto been lacking in Burma, a reliable means of ascertaining the views of the people at large on any proposed measure."

Evidence of National Spirit.

Again, commenting on the successful manner in which the co-operative unions have responded to the heavy work entailed by the introduction of the new system of financing, by the remodelling of their bye-laws and of those of affiliated societies, and in five districts by the formation of cattle insurance societies, the Registrar writes:—"A few years ago I should not have believed that it was possible to try any body of unpaid persons so high. The response that has been given to the peculiarly heavy work imposed upon them this year shows that there is a large amount of public and, I think, national spirit in the people."

Germans and Foreign Culture.

The Germans are a very curious people. One Berlin firm, says a writer in the "Daily News," is producing for Christmas a new edition de luxe of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" (of course, with a warning that Carlyle was really a German intellectually). Another advertises a complete edition of Carmen Sylva's poems, with a high-flown appreciation. Strangest of all, the trump card at the Berlin Opera House for the holiday season is Verdi's "Otello." And one of the leading Berlin musical writers goes out of his way to remark that Verdi's "Falstaff" is an unduly neglected masterpiece. It is rather distressing in view of all this to observe that a well-known London weekly is still keeping up a correspondence on "The Case against German Music."

THE LAW OF WAR AND CONTRACT.

The Law of War and Contract, including the present War decisions at Home and abroad by H. Campbell of King's Inn, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate. Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press Bombay and Madras. 1917.

Since the outbreak of the European War, our courts have had to adjudicate on many novel points regarding contractual rights and obligations. A hundred and one questions have arisen with regard to the performance or non-performance of a contract owing to a supervising impossibility caused by the outbreak of the war. In some cases agreements were made with foreigners who became enemies; in others the performance of the contract became impossible because there was prevention in a commercial sense. No doubt there are a few earlier decisions as regards the effect of war on contracts, but to quote the author's own wards "Great Britain has effnjoyed peace for so long a time save for the conflict with the late South African Republics some years ago, that there are not many cases to be found reported on the subject. . . . . It is intended in the ensuing chapters to collect together all the modern cases under appropriate principles of law common to Great Britain and her Colonies, so that it may be seen what the Courts are actually deciding now-a-days, and to give both practitioner and merchant a handy work of reference to enable him to ascertain what effect war may have at law upon the contract with which he is concerned, and so avoid a long and roving inspection of the various Law Reports for the last two years, which now present a substantial body of decisions."

The author has collected in this book all the modern cases under appropriate principles of law. Looked at from the respective points of view of the lawyer and the merchant, we have no hesitation in saying, that the book is bound to prove of immense use to both, and the author should be congratulated on having within the short space of one year brought out two equally useful books viz. The law relating to enemy trading in British India and the law of war and contract.

It will suffice to givt an instance to show that the book in bound to be useful even to a layman. The common idea is that all agreements with enemy subjects are void. Yet, if we refer to the latest decisions given at page 6, it is stated that there are two exceptions to the general rule. One exception is that of contracts made with prisoners of war; and the other that of an alien enemy (within the realm and sub protectione Domini Regis) not regarded as an enemy. Yet another instance. At page 16, it is stated "it is not true that every contract made between an English subject and an alien enemy is either extinguished or suspended. For instance, treating a lease to an alien enemy as a contract, the enemy lessee is liable for rent of the premises. Nor does the fact that the lessee is personally prohibited from residing in the area where the demised premises are situated, exempt him from the liability to pay rent. The book specially deals with cases in which contracts were made before war with persons who subsequently became enemies. The author has divided the subject as follows: 1, executed and executory contracts; 2, the lawfulness or otherwise of contracts; 3, the impossibility of performance of the contract and devoted a chapter to each. Wherever possible the author has lucidly explained the reasoning of the judges on which their decisions all based. In some cases the author has disussed the matter and ventured to differ from the learned judges and submit his own views on it.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday morning.

A Purdah Party was held by her Excellency at Government House yesterday afternoon, at which about 700 ladies were present.

Sir Valentine Chirol has arrived at Government house.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah relinquished charge of his office as Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th January 1917 in the afternoon.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Joseph Strangman, Bar-at-Law, to be Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in succession to Mr. Malcolm Robert Jardine, who has resigned.

The death occurred of Lieutenant-Colonel K. C. Manduna, I.M.S., in St. George's Hospital, Bombay on the 21st instant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. I. M.—Your letter is too long for publication. It has been decided by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to hold a public meeting on the question of Indentured Labour.

GERMAN RETIREMENT ON THE DANUBE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LORD RONALDSHAY SPEAKS.

CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

GOODWILL AND STEADY PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Jan. 25.

Presiding at a lecture delivered by Lady Katherine Stuart before the East India Association, the Earl of Ronaldshay agreed that the insularity of the Englishman was the obstacle to mutual understanding and sympathy between the two races. At least equal obstacles were the ancient social customs, traditions and strict rules of caste. For the removal of these difficulties we must look to time and sympathy. Very much could be done by determined goodwill on both sides. He knew from his own pleasant experience the lengths to which high caste Indians were prepared to go in an endeavour to stretch out the hand of friendship and hospitality.

Goodwill was being aided by other factors to-day. Under Lord Morley's reforms, Indians were now working side by side with Englishmen in the highest positions in the Government to the great advantage of both. The sharing of common responsibilities and burdens helped them to understand one another. The doubts of cautious Englishmen had been dispelled by the experience and Indians had learned that the motives actuating Englishmen were not the mere sordid desire to grasp and hold place and power. There might be room for legitimate differences of opinion regarding the pace of advance; there could not be any whatsoever that we should proceed steadily and conscientiously with the policy we had deliberately adopted of associating the best intellect and ability of India in the task of governing.

Those who were most anxious for ordered progress on these lines most regretted the adoption by a small section of the populace of the methods of terrorism for they best realised how a serious drag these methods imposed on the rate of advance.

Another helpful factor was the European conflagration. Comradeship on the battlefield was infinitely more potent in effects than any obstacle to co-operation of any social custom or tradition.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig said that Lord Ronaldshay's speech would dispel some at least of the misconceptions and misunderstanding which had gathered round the long strings of quotations in the Bengali papers from his past speeches and writings. He would go to Bengal with a clean slate apart from some manifest propossessions in favour of India.

ROYAL ESCORT AT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

PROCESSION TO BE OF NAVAL AND MILITARY CHARACTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that on the occasion of the reopening of Parliament, as the country is at war, the King and the Queen, with suite, will arrive in plain carriages attended, beside the Household Cavalry, by the Imperial Escort and the officers of the Overseas and Indian forces. The procession within the House will be of a naval and military character.

PRO-GERMAN SPANISH MAJOR

TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MADRID, Jan. 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

Major Francisco, a member of the Spanish General Staff, will be court-martialled on account of a speech he made at a dinner given by the Germany colony at Barcelona, where he attacked the Allies and toasted the triumph of the Central Powers.

SPANISH PREMIER.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE FAILS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 26.

An attempt was made on the life of Premier Romanones while he was travelling from Seville to Madrid. The Express ran over two sleepers which had been placed on the rails but fortunately was not derailed.

"GHADR" MOVEMENT.

NOTORIOUS LEADERS ARRESTED OUTSIDE INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Dr. Mathra Singh who is alleged to have been concerned in the "Ghadr" revolutionary movement, was arrested some time ago outside India and is now in confinement in the Lahore jail. Another Sikh, named Chit Singh, who has had an adventurous career during the last few years in Europe, was brought to Lahore recently under arrest.

WILSON'S ESSAY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CRUSHING REPLY.

WHAT HAVE THE NEUTRALS DONE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

Speaking at Bristol, to-day, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to President Wilson's speech, declared that "The Germans' so-called peace offer has been received by the Allies with the only possible reply. We believe that the essence of this conflict is the question which is as old as time, namely, difference between right and wrong. We know that this is a war of naked aggression, and that the crimes which have accompanied the conduct of the war, which have been unknown in the world for centuries, are small compared with the initial crime of plunging the world into war by cold-blooded calculation because those responsible thought it would pay. Our aim coincided with President Wilson's effort to secure the present and future peace. It would be not right to regard President Wilson effort to induce the Senate to take necessary steps with regard to a league of peace as altogether utopian, but the subject of the Note is an abstract question for the future, while it is a question of life and death now."

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on the past efforts to render the war impossible, or at least to mitigate its horros, and showed that Germany had violated in a wholesale manner the conventions and pledges on the subject. Not a neutral Power had been able to stop that, no neutral, indeed, had protested, so we must take other means to secure the future peace of the world. We had rejected the German offer of negotiations because peace now would mean peace based on German victory and leave the military machine unbroken with a halo of success surrounding it. The controllers of that machine would again prepare for war, choosing a convenient time to begin. What President Wilson was longing for we were fighting for and our men-folk were risking their lives for, and we meant to secure it.

SENATE AND WILSON'S SPEECH.

NO OFFICIAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

In the Senate, the motion of Mr. Cummings, proposing a week for the discussion of President Wilson's speech as the "most important ever delivered by the President of the United States" was shelved.

Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said it was impossible for the Senate to take official action on a speech and a debate would be merely waste of time

Mr. Weeks complained that the President was using the Senate as a megaphone.

Mr. Sherman described the address as a stump speech and Mr. Lodge ridiculed the idea of settling foreign wars by a resolution of the Senate.

REPUDIATED BY GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

The "Cologne Gazette" cannot see how the world is brought nearer to peace by President Wilson's speech unless America attempts to practise what he preaches.

The "Rheinische Westeaelische Zeitung" says peace without victory means that the Central Powers would be deprived of their gains. It contends that access to the sea for every great nation means that Germany must retain Belgium. "What the Dardanelles means to Russia the English Channel means to Germany."

COLD RECEPTION EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

Commentaries on President Wilson's speech continue unfavourable. The German press repudiates it.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" says "We flatly refuse peace without victory. Moreover, President Wilson's suggestion regarding Poland is intolerable. We can only say 'hands off' ".

The Spanish press considers the speech too idealistic and its aims unrealisable.

The Italian press thinks President Wilson's ideals are only logically realisable by the victory of nations fighting to prevent the triumph of violence.

The Canadian press resents President Wilson's request that the Allies should make dishonouring peace and advises him to consult the American history and remember the spirit of Lincoln.

GERMAN RETIREMENT

NORTH BANK OF DANUBE DELTA ABANDONED,

ARTILLERY DUEL REVIVED IN RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 25

A German communiqué says we abandoned the north bank of the Danube delta, North of Tulcea.

Another German communiqué says artillery duel has been revived south-west of Riga.

FIGHTING EAST OF KALNCEM

RUSSIANS ANNIHILATE BULGARS CROSSING THE DANUBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Jan. 25.

A Russian wireless communiqué says after strong artillery preparation the Germans attacked between the Tirul swamp and the river Aa, eastward of Kalncem, and pushed us back a mile and a half northwards. The fighting continues.

We surprised, attacked and destroyed the Bulgarians crossing the Georgieff branch of the Danube and took 337 prisoners.

CALLING UP OF MEN UNDER 25.

DUE TO URGENT MILITARY SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

Lord Derby, (Secretary for war), and Mr. Prothero, (President of the Board of Agriculture), state that urgent military situation requires the taking of men under twenty-five even from an industry so essential as agriculture. On the other hand, agriculture asks to be allowed to retain all its skilled labour. These conflicting claims can only be reconciled if the soldier and the farmer each yields something.

Instead of sixty thousands offered by the tribunals as unessential, only thirty thousand will be called up without the War Cabinet's sanction. The military authorities have arranged for substitutes to include a proportion of men skilled in the management of horses, also for return from colours of men accustomed to the steam cultivator. They will send other men to assist in ploughing and sowing, assuring a volume of labour exceeding tha of the past eihgt months.

NEED OF INCREASED SUPPLY OF BARLEY AND SUGAR.

RESTRICTION ON BEER OUTPUT AND RELEASE OF WINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

The Food Controller has decided that with a view to augmenting the supply of barley and sugar for purposes of food, and with a view to economising transport, labour and fuel, the beer output from first April will be seventy per cent. of the output for the current financial year. Government will correspondingly restrict the release of wines and spirits from bond.

BERNSTORFF PLEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "New York Sun" describes it as one of the curiosities of history that a President who through four years of administrative inefficiency failed to secure peace just across the Mexican border, lectures the world on terms upon which peace should be made and maintained in Europe.

The Exchange Telegram Company's Washington correspondent quoting Count Bernstorff, says that Germany will undoubtedly be pleased with Mr. Wilson.

GERMAN DEVISE TO OBTAIN SEPARATE PEACE.

OFFER OF CONSTANTINOPLE TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 22.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

M. Hanotaux, writing in the "Figaro," says Germany offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace.

NORTH SEA VICTORY.

GERMAN SURVIVORS' ACCOUNT.

FLOTILLA OF ELEVEN VESSELS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
YMUIDEN, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

The survivors of V69 say that a flotilla of eleven vessels left a German port at one on Monday afternoon and at three yesterday morning discovered the British abeam at long range. Fire was opened and the British marksmanship was extremely accurate. V69 was soon hit but escaped marvellously for she was faced by two British squadrons of four to six big ships each. The survivors state that there must have been treachery because every precaution was taken to avoid an encounter.

As the steering gear and compass of V69 were destroyed, the vessel steered by stars and screws and was making the mouth of the Ems but sighted four British destroyers off Ymuiden so made for Ymuiden. The main action was fought thirty miles off Zeebrugge and V69 escaped owing to being the rearguard of the flotilla. The survivors did not know the fate of other vessels but assert that they must have lost heavily.

ENEMY CAUGHT UNAWARES

OUTMANOEUVRED AND ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Jan. 25.

The details of the North Sea fight are still confined to Dutch sources.

They agree that the German fleet, surrounded and dazzled by British searchlights, fought bravely but the rapidity and accuracy of British fire were irresistible. It is not known whether the Germans were proceeding to Wilhelmshaven or intending to make a raid on the Channel but they were undoubtedly caught unawares by the British who were in the right place at the right time. They outmanoeuvred and routed the enemy in waters which the latter claim to control.

It is estimated that the Germans have now lost from 30 to 40 torpedo-boats in such actions. Experts are of opinion that the hammering will prove salutary in preventing much use of Zeebrugge for some time.

ALLIED NAVAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 7-0 p.m., Jan. 25.

An important conference of the naval chiefs of England, France and Italy began at the Admiralty on Tuesday and concluded yesterday. It included the French and Italian Ministers of Marine.

469 CREW OF SUNKEN SHIPSS REACH SWINEMUNED.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICANS CAUSES IRRITATION IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

Mr. Gerard, the United States Abassador in Berlin, has cabled that the steamer Yarrowdale reached Swinemunde with 469 of the crews of the sunken ships, including 103 subjects of neutral states. Mr. Gerard is unable to secure a satisfactory statement concerning the imprisonment of Americans among the neutrals .Irritation is growing in America on the subject.

THE ATLANTIC RAIDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent at Rio De Janeiro states that the papers suspect German merchantmen of preparing to sail to join the raider. Sailors from an interned gunboat have already gone. The Government has ordered precautions to be taken.

THREE BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 26.

Three Fleetwood trawlers have been sunk by gunfire by a German submarine. The crews have been landed after having spent several hours in small boats. They were scantily clad and the weather was very bitter.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

SEVERAL COUPS DE MAIN.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES' FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 7-50 a.m., Jan. 25.

A French communiqué says we carried out several successful coups de main at night south of Chilly, on the Somme and near Regneville in Woevre.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down including Lieutenant Guynemer's twenty-sixth. Sixteen British naval aeroplanes bombed the blast furnaces at Burbach, in the basin of Sarre, apparently doing considerable damage.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH ARTILLERY NEAR HILL 304.

STRUGGLE IN CAURIERE WOOD SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

A French communiqué says destructive artillery work was carried out against the enemy in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent, north-east of Hill 304. There was an appreciably violent artillery struggle in the sector of the Cauriere wood.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 25.

A British communiqué says the enemy attempted a raid south-west of Loos but was easily driven off, leaving a number of dead and wounded.

We drove back a party southwards of Hulluch, raided the trenches south-east of Ypres and bombarded the trenches south-east of Souchez with good results.

During the air fighting six German aeroplanes were destroyed and three driven down damaged. One of ours was brought down and two are missing.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON SWISS FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Vivey correspondent states that the German concentration on the Swiss frontier is estimated at between 400,000 and 700,000. The forces are suitably placed for operations against either France or Italy.

AERIAL ACTIVITY IN MESOPOTAMIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 25.

The following telegram, dated the 20th January, 1917, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—This morning our aeroplanes bombed enemy shell shops, munitions factory and artillery barracks.

The Turkish Corps Commander sent a congratulatory message and thanks to the Turkish Commander and troops who fought in the Mahomed Abdul Hassam Bend, for their steadfastness in standing their ground in spite of the bloody losses caused by the bombardment.

DEPORTATIONS FROM BRUSSELS BEGIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Telegraaf" states that deportations from Brussels began on Saturday. The entraining station was guarded with maxims and motors carrying maxims patrolled the boulevards.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The "Leader" commenting on the representation on the Imperial Conference, disapproves of the selection of Sir James Meston, among other reasons owing to his connection with the Round Table. With regard to Sir S. P. Sinha it says:—"The choice is not the best and India would have been much better pleased if the choice had fallen on Sir Sankaran Nair. The journal endorses the selection of the Maharaja of Bikanir as a singularly happy one over which all Indians will rejoice.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

OVER DOMESTIC CONTROVERSIES.

DISSOLUTION EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Jan. 25.

A political crisis has arisen over purely domestic controversies. A defeat of the Government in the Diet and dissolution are expected.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT LUCKNOW

FIRST DAY'S EVENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

The opening day of the Military Tournament was a great success. The intention of General May in holding it is to give the Indians an opportunity of seeing good display and at the same time of getting substantial help for the St. John Ambulance Association. The effect of the display was considerably enhanced by the fine music of the massed bands directed by Band master Moir of the O. and R. Railway Volunteer Rifles. The display by the Boy Scouts of the La Martinere College under Scoutmaster Perry was undoubtedly the best staged item of the afternoon. Scouts, both attackers and defenders, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the event. The Calcutta Scottish under Pipe Major Stuart gave a highland fling, a foursome reel, "The treel of Tulloch," and two marches. Their performance was loudly applauded. An item showing the handling of arms 100 years ago and to-day was well gone through. The role of 1817 was taken by performers in the uniforms of the old Middlesex (57th Foot). The successful arrangements are due to Major Benson, general secretary, and his able staff.

To-night's torchlight tattoo will be attended by the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Meston. The programme comprises a fanfare of trumpets, musical ride with torches, jumping burning fences, and grand torchlight tattoo, by bands, drums, fife, buglers, and pipers of various regiments.

LATER.

Twelve events were decided on the second night of the Brigade boxing tournament. Pte. Knott, Middlesex, beat Pte. O'Leary, of the Yorks, in feather weights. O'Leary was leading slightly in the second round but early in the third got a nasty one which finished him. The Welter Weights furnished some spectacular fighting between Pte. Meaton, of the Hants, and Corporal Grandy of the same regiment. Both took much punishment but in the third round Grandy was rather worn, Meaton as agile as ever. It proved an excellent fight between two physically fit men. Meaton won on points.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN CRICKETER.

MR. K. SESHACHARI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Lovers of cricket will be grieved to hear of the untimely death of Mr. K. Seshachari, the well-known cricketer of Madras. Having suffered for five days from pneumonia, Mr. Seshachari passed away early yesterday afternoon at the Medical College Hospital.

In his best days Mr. Seshachari was second to nobody in India behind the wicket and although of late he had lost much of the quickness that had earned for him a world-wide reputation, he was unquestionably the best of his class. He was one of the members of the Indian cricket team which visited England in 1911. He captained the eleven once or twice and was also on the selection committee.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 25.

The plague mortality in India continues to increase rapidly, the provinces chiefly affected being Bombay Presidency and Sind, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad State. The returns for the week ending January 20th issued here to-day show a grand total of 13,685 deaths, distributed as under:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 4,507, Madras Presidency 652, Bengal 2, Behar and Orissa 593, United Provinces 2,033, Punjab 37, Burma 194, Central Provinces 1,591, Mysore State 336, Hyderabad State 3,671, Central India 315, and Rajputana 16.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the construction of the new buildings for the Epidemic Diseases' Hospital at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

The Brigade Boxing Tournament at Lucknow opened on Wednesday night. The officials were:—Lieut-Col. L. Stuart, refree, Major W. J. Benson, Master of Ceremonies, and Major Carrell and Captain Fenton, judges. Eleven events were contested the best being in the welter weights between Pte. Lynch, East Yorks and Corpl. Grandy, 1-5th Hants. Lynch who had unfortunately hurt his hand was compelled to take the count in the second round.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION REPORT.

DISAPPOINTING RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS REJECTED.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE SHIRKED.

MR. JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM'S DISSENT.

MR. GOKHALE'S VIEWS.

The report of the Public Services Commission was published yesterday. It is a bulky volume of 529 pages, each of which would fill a column or more of the "Bombay Chronicle" and it is thus impossible to give more than a general indication of the contents of the Report.

The Report is signed by all the Commissioners, except the late Mr. Gokhale, whose death occured six months before the conclusion of the Report and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, who has written a very lengthy minute of dissent which, he says, also represents the views of Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Abdur Rahim has been unable to agree in the tenour of the report or to accept the conclusions and the more important of the recommendations. The main proposals which he himself put forward had the "entire approval" of Mr. Gokhale and "were virtually formulated in consultation with him."

The Majority Report, after three introductory chapters of a retrospective character, goes on to a general statement of the existing problem and deals with the organisation, methods of recruitment and systems of probation and training of the public services. There are also chapters dealing in much detail with questions of salary, leave, pension and conditions of service much of this latter part possessing interest only for those employed in the various services.

There are twenty-four "annexures" and in these each branch of the services and the various great departments are dealt with separately. There are also numerous minutes of dissent or qualification in regard to particular points by individual members.

The chiefly interesting points in the conclusions come to in the recommendations made are:—

1. The rejection of the proposal for simultaneous examinations.
2. The failure to form any positive conclusions in regard to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions.
3. The alteration of the age for the I. C. S. Examination to 17—19.
4. The increase of the probationary course in England to three years.
5. The reservation of forty posts of District and Sessions Judges for recruitment from the Bar.
6. The reservation of forty-one superior posts for officers of the Provincial Service.
7. Nine direct appointments to the I. C. S., to be made annually in India, two by nomination from amongst graduates and seven by competitive examination, the candidates for this also to be nominated

Extensive recommendations are also made in regard to the educational and other services which will be dealt with in our columns in a future issue. Mr. Abdur Rahim's recommendations include:

1. Simultaneous examinations.
2. Complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions.
3. One-third of the appointments to the Judiciary to continue for the present to be filled by members of the I. C. S. Seventy-two District Judgeships to be appointed from the Indian Bar and ten from the English Bar; nominations by a single individual to be avoided.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a summary of the main recommendations:—

(i) Where it is necessary to organise the public services into higher and lower branches, this should be arranged on the basis of the work which they are required to do, and not, as is now in some instances the case, of the race of, or the salaries drawn by, their members, or any such artificial distinction.

(ii) Officers promoted from a lower into a higher service should ordinarily be given the same opportunities as officers who have been directly recruited, and should be eligible on their merits for appointment to any post in their service. Both classes of officers should be shown on the same list and should take seniority amongst themselves from their date of entry on the list. Except in the case of the Indian civil service all promoted officers should also be made full members of the service into which they are promoted.

(iii) The practice of employing military officers on civil duties should be continued in the medical, public works, railway, and survey of India departments, and subject to the conditions stated. Military officers should also be eligible for appointment to the mint department. Elsewhere the practice of recruiting them should be allowed to die out, but this should take place gradually in the case of the civil service in Burma.

(iv) The practice of employing members of the Indian civil service in other departments should be continued in the post office, and in the Northern India salt revenue, Indian finance and customs departments. Such officers should also continue to supervise the work of the land records (Burma), registration, salt and excise, and survey (Madras) departments. They should no longer be appointed directors of agriculture, but rural commissionerships should be created and be manned from their ranks. The inspector-generalships of police should no more be recruited for in the Indian civil service, but Indian civil servants should continue to be eligible for these appointments subject to the claims of qualified police officers.

(v) The services which lie between the higher and the subordinate services should no longer be designed "provincial" services. If they are organised provincially they should ordinarily bear the name of their province; for example, the Madras civil service, the Bombay police service, and so on. If they are under the Government of India the terms class I. and class II. should be used for the two services. These terms should also be used in the education department.

(vi) The services for which recruitment is now made normally in India should continue to be recruited for in that country. The Indian finance department should be added to this category. The military finance department should be similarly treated, if there are no military considerations to the contrary. Eventually, similar action should be taken with the customs department, but for the present some recruitment in Europe for this department should be permitted. The remaining services for which recruitment is now made wholly in Europe, or partly in Europe and partly in India, should be divided into three main groups. In the first should be placed the Indian civil service and the police department, in which it should be recognised that a preponderating proportion of the officers should be recruited in Europe. In the second should come services the education, medical, public works and so on, in which there are grounds of policy for continuing to have, in the personnel, an admixture of both western and eastern elements. For these services arrangements should be made for recruitment in both countries. In the third should be placed certain scientific and technical services, such as the agricultural and civil veterinary departments, etc., for the normal requirements of which it should be the aim to recruit eventually in India. To this end educational institutions should be developed in India on a level with those now existing in Europe so as to produce the necessary supply of candidates.

(vii) No system of state scholarships will provide a suitable method for increasing the number of non-Europeans in the public services.

(viii) In certain services arrangements should be made for the appointment of a minimum number of Indians, but this should not be made a general practice for fear that the minimum may come to be regarded as a maximum.

(ix) To secure an increase in the number of non-Europeans employed, so far as this is not obtained automatically by the proposals made with regard to organisation and the place of appointment, different methods should be followed in different services, as detailed in the annexures. Speaking generally, technical institutions in India should be created or expanded; provision should be made for advertising vacancies; Indian members should be appointed to serve on the committees which will advise on the selection of recruits; and, finally, the statistics relating to the employment of members of the various communities should be published every ten years.

(x) The question of the extent to which the services should be manned by the direct recruitment of untried officers and by the promotion of experienced officers from an inferior service should be settled separately or each service, as explained in the various annexures. But in every case opportunities should be created for young men, and direct recruitment should be encouraged wherever possible.

(xi) In the present conditions of India no general system of competitive examinations as a means of entry to the public services is suitable, but where such a method exists it should ordinarily be maintained.

(xii) When nominating direct recruits for admission to the services the authorities in India should act with the advice of committees, which should not be purely departmental in character, but should contain persons in touch with educational institutions, and should also have a non-official and an Indian element. Publicity should be given to all vacancies, and applicants should be forbidden to bring outside pressure to bear on individual members of the commmittees. A similar procedure should be followed in England. Candidates for services recruited in India should ordinarily possess a minimum educational qualification. This need not be identical for all candidates, but the standard for all should be the same.

(xiii) In recruiting specialists care should be taken to draw upon the widest possible field.

(xiv) Arrangements can best be made for communal representation in India by the exercise of the powers of Government under the system of nomination proposed. No hard and fast rule of proportions is suitable.

(xv) Except where otherwise provided, direct recruits should be on probation for two years. A probationary course in England should be given only to recruits for the Indian civil and forest services, and in the latter only for so long as recruits are taken from Europe. As the schools of forestry in the United Kingdom are developed, recruits from Europe should be taken from them.

(xvi) The question of training requires to be considered for each service separately, as explained in the various annexures. Inter-provincial conferences of officers responsible for the training of recruits should be encouraged.

(xvii) In fixing the salaries of their employes, Government should pay so much and so much only as is necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp, and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as will shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service.

(xviii) Except where otherwise expressly provided, officers should be remunerated by an incremental scale of salaries on the compartment system. Where this is done the rules with regard to acting allowances should be revised.

(xix) Exchange compensation allowance should no longer be paid, but generally speaking the amounts now drawn on this account should be added to the salaries of officers.

(xx) The salaries to be paid to Europeans and statutory natives of India respectively should be settled for each service separately and ordinarily in accordance with the principle set out in item xvii above, and not on any general consideration of race or place of recruitment. In services in which different rates are found to be suitable they should be fixed on the merits of each case and no proportion should be laid down generally as between the amounts payable to the two classes of officers. In services the normal requirements of which will eventually be met in India, the standard scale of salaries should be that considered suitable for statutory natives of India, and special rates should be fixed for Europeans for so long as they are recruited. In certain services in which equality of pay has long been an established practice this should be maintained. In other services officers should be brought to an equality in the administrative ranks, and earlier in the education department. As a special case statutory natives of India recruited in Europe should be paid as Europeans.

(xxi) The salaries to be paid to officers should be as stated in the various annexures. For recruits in India from the ordinary graduate class, or their equivalent amongst members of the domiciled community, a general scale rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 a month should be introduced. Beyond this there should be selection scales or posts suitable to the circumstance of each service. For services requiring higher initial qualifications higher rates should be adopted.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The following is a summary of the changes recommended in the Indian and Provincial Civil Services:

Changes recommended in the Indian civil service.—The changes which we have proposed in the Indian civil service are as follows:—

(i) The system of recruiting military officers to fill civil service posts in Burma should gradually be abolished (paragraph 3).

(ii) Legislation should be undertaken with the object of making the Indian civil service act of 1861 apply, with suitable reservations, to the whole of India. The appointments scheduled in this act should be made to correspond with the existing Indian civil service posts. Provision should also be made to allow of natives of India being admitted to the Indian civil service itself, even though they have not passed the examination in London. Pending such legislation a mixed commission should be established in each province, and statutory natives of India, who will ultimately become members of the Indian civil service, should be appointed thereto as a temporary Arrangement. Other officers appointed to fill civil service posts should take rank with members of the Indian civil service and be eligible for all appointments in the civil service cadre on their merits (paragraph 3).

(iii) The medical examination of candidates for appointment in England should be made more stringent; there should be two examinations, one at the commencement of the period of probation and one after its completion; and touch should be established between the medical board of the India Office and the practitioners employed by the civil service commissioners. A rejected candidate should have the right of appeal (paragraph 6).

(iv) Candidates should be selected in London at an age which will admit of their arriving in India when they are about 22 or 23 (paragraph 7).

(v) Direct recruits to the Indian civil service should go through a three years' probationary course in England (paragraph 8).

(vi) The age limits for the open competitive examination in London should be 17-19 on the 1st January preceding the examination.

(vii) The papers set at the open competitive examination in London should provide for groups of options and be based on teh model of those in force for the various scholarship and bursary examinations in the universities.

(viii) Each candidate should be required to furnish a certificate that he has attended the course of a recognised secondary school for a period of three years up to a time within six months of the examination, or, if he has left school prior to this and gone to a university, that he has had the regular school course followed by a course at a university extending over an academic year. The civil service commissioners should have a discretionary power to dispense with this condition.

(ix) Forty posts of district (divisional) and sessions judge should be reserved for recruitment from the bar.

(x) Forty-one superior posts should be reserved for officers of the provinical civil services.

(xi) Nine direct appointments to the Indian civil service should be made annually in India from amongst statutory natives of India, and this figure should be subject to revision every five years.

(xii) Such candidates should be sent to England to go through the three years' probationary course with the candidates selected at the examination in London.

(xiii) The seniority of officers directly recruited to the service, whether in England or in India, should be decided by the marks obtained in the intermediate and final examinations of the probationary course.

(xiv) Of the officers directly recruited each year in India, two should be nominated by the Secretary of State with the advice of the Government of India from amongst graduates of the various universities, and the remainder should be selected on the results of a competitive examination conducted by the civil service commissioners and open to candidates nominated with the advice of a committe in touch with educational interests in each province. To begin with up to twenty candidates should be nominated from each university area. The examination should be based on the Indian educational curriculum

(xv) Candidates for examination in India should be required to possess the B.A. degree or its equivalent and to be over 20 and under 22 years of age at the date of the examination.

(xvi) Of the 41 Indian civil service posts to be filled by members of the provincial civil services 15 should be in the executive and 26 in the judicial branch. Within these limits a free course should be given for promotion and officers should not be tied down to specific posts. (paragraphs 22 and 23).

(xvii) Only eight inferior posts need be notified under the statute of 1870, and that only for so long as the acts which make this process necessary are not amended.

(xviii) Direct recruits should be at liberty to go through their probationary course at any university which satisfies the civil service commissioners that it can give the instruction required and can provide by means of colleges or hostels for adequate supervision; and they should be granted an allowance of £150, a year for this purpose, subject to their being diligent and of good behaviour. Probationers from India should receive free passages to and from England.

(xix) For the present, monetary grants in aid should be given only to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and for so long as they are prepared to co-operate in dealing with the probationers on the lines desired.

(xx) It should be a condition of recognition of any university that it should institute an honours course for probationers leading up to a degree in certain prescribed subjects; in particular in law, Indian history, interpreted in its widest sense, and in oriental languages. A scheme should be drawn up by the civil service commissioners in consultation with the accredited representatives of Oxford, Cambridge and London universities.

(xxi) Probationers should be required to attend the law courts and to report cases, to obtain a practical working knowledge of the vernacular of their province, and to pass in riding. They should also be encouraged to get themselves called to the bar. Indian candidates, who are posted to a province, the language of which is their mother tongue, or is derived from the same stock as their mother tongue, should offer a modern European language in place of an Indian vernacular.

(xxii) The intermediate and final examinations in the probationary course should be conducted by the civil service commissioners. The universities should conduct their own examinations for their own degrees. As the arrangements mature it may be possible to avoid two separate examinations. This idea should be developed as occasion offers.

(xxiii) Officers on arrival in India should be trained under the supervision of a suitable collector. Too much court work should not be given during the first year, the departmental examinations should be made more practical, and a higher colloquial test should be enforced.

(xxiv) The decision as to whether an officer is to be employed on the executive or the judicial side should be arrived at as soon as possible after the completion of the fourth and not later than the end of the sixth year of service.

(xxv) Officers on the judicial side should be encouraged to get themselves called to the bar. Those on the executive side should be encouraged to study specific problems of administration during their leave.

(xxvi) Incremental scales of salary should be instituted in place of the present graded system and the salaries of officers should be fixed at the rates stated.

(xxvii) Statutory natives of India promoted from the provincial civil services, for so long as they are employed either as collectors or as district and sessions judges second grade or in other Indian civil service posts of a similar or inferior standing, should be paid at lower rates than other officers of the same rank. In all other cases officers should be paid at equal rates, wherever recruited and whether statutory natives of India or not.

(xxviii) The cadre of the service should be increased.

(xxix) The figures on which the strength of the cadre is based should be recalculated and brought up to date every ten years. The calculations as to temporary posts and deputations, leave, and the like should be revised every five years. The term "inferior posts" should be removed from the recruitment formula. A deficiency or surplus of officers should be corrected at the point where the shortage or excess is found to exist. With this object in view the cadres in the various provinces should be examined, and distribution lists should be prepared from year to year. If it is found to be impossible to get rid of an excess of officers of the desired standing, and a block in promotion occurs, temporary allowances should be given to the individuals affected.

(xxx) Special leave rules should be framed for officers appointed to judgeships from the bar.

(xxxi) A scheme of superannuation pensions on the lines indicated should be worked out in detail and considered by the Government after taking the views of members of the service.

(xxxii) Without waiting for the results of any alternative scheme of superannuation pensions the whole charge for the payment of the £1,000 annuity should be borne by the state.

(xxxiii) The four per cent. contribution to his annuity now made by each individual officer should be funded, and the amount lying to his credit should be payable to him on his retirement, or to his legal representative in the event of his decease, together with interest at four per cent.

(xxxiv) An additional pension of 200l. a year should be granted to officers who have held a lieutenant-governorship for not less than three years. Any period spent, in an officiating capacity should count for this purpose as if it were a substantive tenure.

(xxxv) The accounts of the Indian civil service family pension fund should be rendered punctually and promulgated to the service without delay.

(xxxvi) The working of the arrangement by which statutory natives of India have been brought within the scope of the Indian civil service family pension fund should be closely watched; and only such officers as are members of the Indian civil service itself should be admitted to the fund.

Changes recommended in the provincial civil services.—The changes which we have proposed in the provincial civil services are as follows:—

(i) The executive and judicial branches should be separated in the Punjab to conform with the practice elsewhere. Such munsifs of the first class in the Punjab and such munsifs in the Central Provinces and Berar as are actually doing work of a superior kind should be included in the provincial civil service of their province.

(ii) The term "provincial" should not be used in the official designation of the services. They should be known as the Madras (Bombay, etc.,) civil services.

(iii) In the executive branches not more than 50 per cent. of the vacancies should be filled by promotion from the subordinate services. In the judicial branches direct recruitment should be the rule, except in provinces which have subordinate judicial services, the members of which should be eligible for promotion up to a limit of 50 per cent. of the vacancies. In both branches the practice of recruiting from other services or from the ministerial establishments should be abandoned.

(iv) Direct appointments to the executive branch should be made with the advice of a committee of five persons. In selecting recruits the committee should have regard chiefly to intellectual fitness as proved by the results of the university examinations, but should also submit the names of other candidates who appear fitted for the public service. Outside Burma all candidates recommended should possess the degree of a university or have passed an examination of a corresponding standard prescribed by Government for the European schools. In Burma a lower standard should be permissible for the present. The age limits for candidates should be 21-25.

(v) Direct appointments to the judicial branches should be made by the local Governments with the advice of the high or chief courts or other principal judicial authority. Promotion into selection post or into a different class should similarly be given. Outside Burma all candidates for direct appointment to the judicial branches should possess the LL.B. degree of a university and no candidate should be appointed in these branches who is over 30 years of age. Bar experience need not be regarded as obligatory so soon as a probationary course has been provided. In selecting recruits the high and chief courts should have regard chiefly to intellectual fitness, as proved by the results of the LL.B. examinations, but should also submit the names of other suitable candidates in the manner proposed for the executive branches.

(vi) A grade of probationers should be provided in both the executive and the judicial branches. Direct recruits should be on probation for two years.

(vii) Direct recruits on the judicial side should be trained under the orders of the highest judicial authorities. On the executive side they should go through a course of training similar to that of an assistant collector of the Indian civil service.

(viii) Officers should be paid salaries on the incremental system and at the rates stated. Steps should be taken to reclassify judicial officers for purposes of salary in accordance with the importance of the work done by eah class of them.

(ix) Steps should be taken to review all temporary appointments every five years so as to bring on to the cadres all posts which have come to be of a permanent character. The judicial branches should be strengthened if it is not found possible by changes of procedure to reduce the volume of their work.

(x) Leave and deputation reserves should everywhere be maintained and their adequacy should be reviewed every five years.

(xi) The number of vacancies to be filled annually should be determined and formulae established and kept up to date for this purpose.

(xii) Members of the provincially recruited civil services should be under the Indian service leave rules and should continue under them when promoted to hold Indian civil service posts.

(xiii) Members of the provincial civil services should be under the ordinary pension rules. Officers promoted to hold Indian civil service posts should be eligible for special additional pensions. Members of the judicial branches should be allowed to reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension the number of completed years by which their age at the time of appointment exceeded 25 years.

INDIANS AND THE I. C. S.

ONE-QUARTER OF POSTS TO BE RECRUITED IN INDIA.

The following passages from the main report indicate the views of the commissioners regarding the extent to which and the manner in which the employment of non-Europeans in the service should be extended:—

We have dismissed the idea of any single solution of the problem and have attacked it in detail in the various annexures to our report. Speaking generally, however, in the services in which we contemplate that recruitment will be made partly in Europe and partly in India we have indicated approximately the representation which we wish to see given to the European and non-European elements by the proportions which we have allotted as suitable to each country. Thus, in the Indian civil service, which with the police department we have placed separately in our first group are likely to require for many years to come a preponderating proportion of British officers, we have proposed that roughly three-quarters of the superior posts be recruited for in England and one-quarter in India. It is true that Indians will be eligible for appointment in England as well as in India, whilst all statutory natives of India, whether Europeans, Anglo-Indians or Indians, will be eligible in India. But in the nature of things the bulk of the candidates successful in England will be Europeans, and in India Indians. We have followed a similar proceedure for regulating the number of non-European members in the services contained in our second group, in which we do not contemplate that Europeans will continue indefinitely to hold a preponderating share. In the public works and railway (engineering) departments, for example, we have proposed that provision be made for obtaining half of the staff from India. Again, in the education department we have recommended that the posts of a superior character now in the provincial service be combined with those now in the imperial service into a class I. of a new service, and that to the extent of the cadre so formed recruitment be made in India and in England in the proportion which the element promoted from the provincial service bears to the element taken from the old imperial service. As the department grows with the creation of new posts we have proposed a half-and-half distribution of the additional appointments over the two countries. On the other hand, in the services included in our third group which are now recruited in Europe through the lack of educational facilities in India we have recommended, wherever possible, the immediate provision of such opportunities as will secure in due time an adequate number of officers from India to meet the normal requirements of those departments. This, as already explained, will necessitate the creation or expansion of various technical institutions. In order that these may attract from the first a good class, we think it desirable that an undertaking should be given that not less than half of the recruits each year will be chosen from amongst those students who have most distinguished themselves, provided that, in the opinion of the selection committee, or other responsible authority, their work has been such as to justfy their appointment. We have also proposed changes of organisation in certain departments, which will lead to the increased employment of non-Europeans. In the public works and

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railway (engineering) departments in particular we not only recommended an increase in the proportion of vacancies to be filled in India, but have also sensibly reduced the European element by diminishing the period of service in the grade of assistant engineer through which all officers are obliged to pass. We have also endeavoured to secure the due consideration of the claims of Indians by advising for several services that all vacancies be advertised, whilst we have provided that there shall be Indian representation on the committees which we desire to see created to advise on the selection of direct recruits in those services in which appointment is to be made by nomination. Finally, we lay stress on the desirability of keeping up to date the statistics relating to the employment of members of the various communities in the higher branches of the public services. These should be reissued every ten years after such readjustment as is necessary to preserve their significance. We attaach importance to this as we believe that in the long run the surest security for the employment of a due number of Indians lies in publicity and in the watchfulness of the representatives of their interests in the various legislative councils.

DIRECT RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION FROM INFERIOR SERVICE.

The next question with which we have to deal concerns the relative merits of the direct recruitment of untried officers and of the promotion of selected officers from the ranks of an inferior service. Here again it is difficult to find any general solution. At present in the service in which technical qualifications are required a large measure of direct appointment already prevails; for example, in the agricultural, civil veterinary, education, factory and boiler inspection, geological survey, mines, mint and assay, pilots (Bengal), telegraph (engineering), public works and railway (engineering) departments. In certain other services or branches of services, where the higher work of supervision demands a more intimate experience of the duties of the lower branches—for example, amongst the pastmasters in the post office and the telegraph (traffic) and registration departments—the predominant note is promotion from below. This feature is also present in some of the services recruited in India, like the salt and excise departments, but in this group a tendency towards a half-and-half distribution has been manifested in those services which like the provincial police department, have come under reorganisation in recent years. As worked hitherto the chief complaint made against the system of promotion from below has been that officers have been promoted at so late a stage in their careers that they have been unable in the ordinary course to reach the higher administrative posts before the time for their retirement. This has created discontent in that necessarily nearly all such officers must be statutory natives of India. Whilst this may not be a valid objection against such a system when it is designed as a special reward for a few distinguished members of a lower service towards the end of their careers, it militates against its utility where it is, if not the sole, at any rate the main, method of recruitment in India to the higher service. Complaint is also made that the officers so selected have often found it difficult to adapt their outlook to their new positions of responsibilitiy after long service in an inferior position. On the other hand, the advantages of recruiting tried men are obvious, whilst it would be impossible to keep any inferior service contented or efficient which had not some outlet of promotion for those who proved their merits. In dealing, therefore, with the problems of each service we have endeavoured to strike a balance between these two methods, but in every case have aimed at securing that young men shall have adequate opportunities. Ordinarily we have arranged for this by providing for some measure of direct recruitment, and, have favoured an extension of this method wherever possible. Where, however, for special reasons, as in the police department, we have preferred to rely in India mainly on promotion from below, we have recommended the selection from the lower service of young men of promise as well as of meritorious officers of mature experience. In this way ordinarily more than one avenue of approach will be opened up to the superior services. It is in a variety of opportunity that we see the best hopes for success. In matters of this sort the way of safety lies not in adhering rigidly to one rule, but in developing on different lines, and leaving it to the future to work out what is best suited to the changing conditions of the country.

MEANS FOR FILLING APPOINTMENTS.

We now turn to the question of the best means to be adopted for filling the various appointments in the services, and the qualifications to be required of the candidates for them. In so far as officers promoted from a lower service are concerned no special remarks are needed. The Government, or other responsible authority, should be allowed, as now, to select the best men available. In the case of direct recruits the alternatives suggested to us have been competitive examination on the one hand, and nomination on the other. The former has been pressed upon us as having the advantage of securing the widest field of candidates and absolute impartiality in their selection. In favour of the latter has been urged the power which it gives of allowing for qualities in applicants which can only imperfectly be tested by a literary examination; such as common sense, resolution., and resourcefulness. We are satisfied that one or other of these methods, or some combination of the two, presents the only course possible, and shall therefore examine them in the light of experience and explain the conditions in which they can most suitably be employed.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Experience of the competitive system has been obtained principally in England. Two important branches of the Indian administration, the Indian civil service and the Indian police service, are now recruited by an open competitive examination held in London, and a similar method is followed in the case of the Indian medical service. Moreover, since the abolition of the system of purchase, commissions in the army in England have ordinarily been given upon the results of such a test. Since 1870 also the British civil service to the extent, directly or indirectly, of 20,000 posts, has been recruited in this manner. The results of these arrangements have been encouraging. The Indian civil service has achieved a distinction equal to that of any other service in the world. The Indian medical service has a widely established reputation. The Indian police service, we were told in India, has been much improved, though how far this is to be ascribed to the merits of competition itself,

and how far to the abolition of the specially unsatisfactory form of nomination which preceded it in this service, is a point on which full agreement has not been reached. Again, those branches of the army in which the element of competition is strongest, such as the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery, occupy a high place in public esteem. To the beneficial effect of competition upon the English Civil Service, the Royal Commission presided over by Lord MacDonnell has recently given emphatic testimony.

SUCCESS OF COMPETITIVE SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

If, however, the conditions under which the competitive system has achieved success in England are analysed it will be found that, where the best results have been obtained, they have been got by arrangements which have secured for the service of the state the best products of the educational system of the country; for example, by holding the examinations for entry to the services at times which coincide with the termination of definite stages in the educational courses of the candidates, and by basing them upon the curricula of the schools and colleges at which the bulk of the young men of the country have been trained. It will also be observed that England is a country in which facilities for education are sufficiently widespread and sufficiently used to permit all classes from which good public servants are likely to be forthcoming to compete. The reasons why such conditions must exist to make competitive examinations a success are not far to seek. Conformity with the regular educational machinery of the country is desirable, partly because under such conditions a larger number of candidates will be forthcoming than would be the case if the examination required special preparation, but mainly because a well-organised school or university course is the most likely means of producing the mental and moral characteristics which are required in a public servant. Such courses have an educative value much superior to that acquired during a course of special preparation, because in every good school and university there are formative influences, both inside and outside the class-rooms, which help to mould and develop character. A high general level of education throughout the country is also necessary, because without it certain classes will be excluded from the public services, and where this takes place they have a legitimate ground of complaint against the State; whilst the public services are the poorer by the exclusion from effective competition of every individual who might become a valuable officer.

EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

We now turn to the case of India. Here competitive examinations have had a more chequered career than in England. The Public Services Commission of 1886-87 tentatively recommended their introduction for the executive branches of the civil services "wherever the Government of India thinks it not inexpedient." The system was accordingly tried, but it was abandoned after a short experience. The only province in which any form of competition still prevails for the provincial civil services at the present day is in the Punjab, where out of the total number of candidates annually recruited two are appointed on the results of a competitive examination among nominated candidates. We gathered that certain sections of Indian opinion were not satisfied that the system had been abandoned for good reasons, but it is easy to see why it failed to satisfy the Government. The development of education in India has not yet been such as to satisfy the second condition which we have recognised as necessary to the success of the competitive system. In the last generation English education has been greatly extended in India, but this extension has been made irregularly in the different provinces, as will be seen from the figures which we have given in detail in appendix X. to volume I. of our report. This consideration is of importance in the imperial departments, which operate over the whole of India, as it is desirable that each portion of the country should obtain adequate representation in the public services. English education has also been diffused unequally among the different communities. It has spread more rapidly in those which have had from early days an hereditary association with learning. Other classes, of which the Muhammadans are the largest, are still backward in this respect. As long as these conditions prevail the result of recruiting by means of competitive examinations alone must be to exclude from the public services important sections of the Indian population. It should also be noted that the first condition which we have laid down is only partially satisfied in India. The Anglo-Indian community, from which a considerable number of public servants has been drawn in the past, has special schools of its own which follow a curriculum differing materially from that followed in the ordinary schools and colleges affiliated to the universities of the country. We were also told by some witnesses that the course of an Indian school or college did not give the same guarantee of the moulding and development of character as is afforded by English schools and colleges. The view was further expressed in many quarters that there were already more examinations in India than was good for the development of true education.

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

To estimate the value of these last-mentioned criticisms would have entailed a minute examination of the whole educational system of India, which we were not authorised to undertake, and we therefore offer no finding on this point. We also realise that the arguments against competitive examinations, which we have developed above, are valid only in the present condition of education in India. When schools and colleges there are improved, and when education is more equally diffused among all communities, it may well be possible to introduce a system of competitive examinations in India with the same good results as in England, particularly in those services in which a large number of appointments have to be filled, and where the candidates are young, and general ability rather than special qualifications are required. Meanwhile we are of opinion that, whilst competitive examinations should ordinarily be continued where they are now held, the time is not yet ripe for the general adoption of any such system. We shall deal with the possibilities of this method in relation to particular services, and especially to the civil services in the appropriate annexures.

RECRUITMENT BY NOMINATION.

We now turn to the consideration of recruitment by nomination. In England nomination suffers in popular esteem from the abuses of the past, when it was often synonymous with nepotism. In India official patronage has been free from this sort of reproach, but a suspicion undoubtedly exists that individual officers are swayed by personal prejudices against, or prepossessions for, particular classes of the community. It is also urged that the officer with whom nomination now lies is often not in touch with the educational centres of the country, and that in consequence he often fails to make the vacancies in his department widely known in the circles from which a large field of candidates could be drawn. A system of nomination, it is also urged, encourages a spirit of servility among the applicants, and is at the root of the prevailing hunting for certificates which every self-respecting Indian, anxious for the maintenance and development of a spirit of manly independence in the youth of his country, now denounces. But, even in India, all forms of nomination do not appear to be equally open to this criticism. Nomination was favoured for recruitment to the education department and to the higher judiciary from the Bar, and was not called in question in several of the departments in which officers are enrolled at a mature age because they possess certain technical qualifications. In England also we observed that a system of selection with the advice of a committee, which is a form of nomination, had recently been developed by the Secretary of State for India to assist him in the exercise of his patronage in services recruited in whole or in part from Europe. This kind of nomination, which is also in force in Madras in connection with recruitment of deputy superintendents for the police service of that presidency, has met with a large measure of acceptance.

We therefore conclude that, though recruitment by nomination is liable to certain abuses, it may afford an effective method of admitting officers to the public services, provided that safeguards are introduced to secure, first, that the impartiality of the selecting agency is above challenge; secondly, that publicity is given to the vacancy to be filled, in order that a large field of candidates may be secured; thirdly, that the credentials of the candidates are submitted to expert scrutiny; fourthly, that outside pressure is not brought to bear on the authorities responsible for making the choice; and, fifthly, that all recruits possess a minimum educational qualification. We accordingly recommend that, as a general rule, where vacancies are to be filled by nomination in any department in India, a selection committee be formed, containing an official majority, to advise the Government or other appointing authority. These committees should not be purely departmental in character, but should contain persons in touch with educational institutions, and should have a non-official and an Indian element. Moreover they should be responsible for giving publicity to the vacancies as they occur by advertisement in the papers, by application to the appointments boards of the various universities, where such exist, and by any special measures which may seem appropriate in each case. The committees should interview all likely candidates and place them in order of merit with reference both to their educational carrer and to the impression which they have created at their interview, and it should be a definite instruction to them to count against any candidate any attempt made to secure on his behalf, through the medium of certificates or otherwise, the goodwill of any individual member of the committee. As regards the procedure in England we approve of the continuation on its present basis of the arrangement which, as explained above, now prevails there, but think that there too an Indian element should be added to each committee. We would also lay down that the representative on the committee of the department in each case should not have left India for more than five years. We have suggested for most of the services which are recruited in India from candidates not possessing technical qualifications the further safeguard of a minimum educational qualification. This need not be identical for all candidates, but the standard should be the same, and there should be no question of young men being appointed who have passed no examination, solely because they belong to a particular community. In the provincial civil services (executive side), and the post office (superintendents), the salt and excise and such-like departments, we have suggested as a suitable test the degree of a university or an examination of a corresponding standard to be prescribed by Government for the European schools. The only exceptions we have made to this have been in educationally backward provinces, such as Burma, where it will take time to work up to this level.

RECRUITMENT OF SPECIALISTS.

Finally, we desire to lay stress on the importance of recognising in every service, in which there are duties of a specialist character to be performed, the possibility and even the desirability of looking outside as well as inside the ranks of the service when making appointments. This appears to us to be particularly expedient in cases in which there is a considerable supply of qualified candidates available who have achieved distinction in a non-official capacity these conditions exist, for example in the education and medical departments and on the judicial side of the Indian civil service, and we have explained the extent to which we recommend that this method of recruitment be followed in each case.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

"NO POSITIVE RECOMMENDATIONS."

The following passages indicate the views of the Commissioners on the question of the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions:—

In the first place, the union of Executive and judicial powers in the persons of the collector and his subordinate magistracy, though strictly analagous to the union of powers in England in the justices of the peace from the fourteenth century to the county councils act of 1888, is an anomaly to which strong objection may be taken on theoretical grounds. The system, moreover, arouses keen dissatisfaction amongst an influential section of the educated Indian community, and particularly the lawyers, who regard it as a violation of an elementary principle of the common law that the prosecutor should not also be the judge. This feeling of dissatisfaction is more widespread in some provinces than in others, and in certain areas may be the result of shortcomings in the working of the judicial system, which are not connected with the union of powers. As to the extent of the mischief, if mischief there be arising from the system, there is a clear divergence of opinion. Some witnesses affirm, and others deny that substantial hardship has been caused. In the next place it is clear that behind a theoretical union of powers there is already a great deal of practical division, and it may be that separation will be a necessary consequence of the natural increase in the volume of legal business in the country. In the presidency towns separation is already an established fact. In Madras it already exists in the lower grades. In Burma we were told that the expansion of work was gradually solving the problem for itself. In Bengal, where there is already complete separation so far as the provincial civil service is concerned, the experiment has been made of appointing special deputy collectors to try estate lands act suits, etc., whilst additional district magistrates have also been established in certain areas. Administrative exigencies will doubtless carry the process of separation further, stage by stage; and even among the upholders of the merits of the present system there is a certain body of opinion which would be prepared to admit the principle of separation in selected districts where the work of administraton is especailly heavy, and where the results of the experiment might carefully be watched. Finally, the evidence on both sides suggests that it would be inexpedient to sanction any scheme of separation which does not provide for the retention by the collector of the preventive powers entrusted to him by the criminal procedure code, and for some adequate supervision over the inferior magistracy. Such supervision might be secured either by adding to the number of sessions judges or by appointing special officers to discharge the magisterial functions now vested in the collector. But upon these points of administrative detail, as upon the large question of principle, we do not feel that we are entitled either by the terms of the reference or by the character of our inquiry to make positive recommendations.

MR. ABDUR RAHIM'S VIEWS.

Mr. Abdur Rahim in his reference to this question in his dissenting Report says:

I have already referred to the despatch of 1907 in which the Government of India observed: "It is most frequently in criminal matters that the native newspapers attack our administration of justice and that errors and irregularities have been subject of public criticism. It is in such cases in all countries that miscarriage of justice attracts most attention." These observations were made with particular reference to the shortcomings in the training of the Indian civil service officers for the performance of judicial duties generally. But there is another cause not dealt with in that despatch that has materially contributed to the unsatisfactory state of the administration of justice in criminal matters, namely, the combination of judicial and executive functions in the present organisation of the civil services. This question for the purpose of our inquiry was formulated in these words: "To what extent are the functions of the officers of the executive and judicial branches of the Indian civil service differentiated? Is any change desirable, and, if so, in what directions?" Considerable evidence was collected in every province and the Indian public opinion showed itself keenly interested in the subject. It was not until a late stage in the inquiry that it was even suggested that the matter fell outside the terms of our reference. I do not think the suggestion is well founded. In inquiring into the methods of recruitment and training it was necessary that we should keep in view not only the nature of the work to be done, but the conditions of employment of the officers. It could hardly have been contemplated that if we found that the official arrangements under which particular classes of officers were employed in the performance of certain duties were not conducive to efficiency, we should be precluded from drawing the attention of the authorities to the matter or from making appropriate suggestions for rectifying the arrangements. Nor can there be any doubt that by the interrogatories as we framed them, we intended to elicit opinions on the well-known subject of separation of judicial and executive functions which has long agitated the public mind and not the separate recruitment of judicial officers. The subject is dealt with in the majority report, and with all deference to the majority, I must freely express my opinion that their treatment of it shows a very inadequate comprehension of the real issues. Nor has it been possible for me to understand clearly the drift of their conclusions. If what is meant to convey is that the evils arising from the combination of the functions are more theoretical than real, and that a differentiation of the functions is being evolved, then the conclusion is based on a misconception of the situation.

My recommendation is that there should be a complete separation of the judicial and executive functions. This already exists in the presidency towns, and the arrangements which obtain there could easily be adjusted to the district conditions. The collector should have no control over the magistracy, and should have no magisterial powers greater than those possessed, for instance, by the commissioners of police in the presidency towns. The magistrates should be a separate class of officers, and for the purposes of administrative arrangement of business one of the magistrates at the headquarters should have the same powers as the chief presidency magistrates possess in Calcutta and other presidency towns. At present the junior members of the Indian civil service and officers of the provincial civil services are employed partly in magisterial work and partly in revenue and executive work. The result of differentiating the functions will be that some of them will have to be allotted purely to magisterial work and the others to executive and revenue work. It will be for the administration to determine the number necessary for each department. For provincial service officers who would be recruited for magisterial duties the aim should be to require a degree in law as their qualification.

MR. ABDUR RAHIM'S DISSENT.

VIEWS SHARED BY MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Abdur Rahim is the only member of the commission who has not signed the joint report of the commission. In submitting a separate Minute, he says:—

"I regret that I have not been able to agree in the tenour of the report presented by the rest of the commissioners or to accept the more important of their conclusions on the matters referred to us for inquiry. I therefore submit separately my own views and recommendations. . . ."

"I feel that by the death of our colleague, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, which took place on the 19th February 1915, the cause of India has suffered irreparable loss. He had studied the questions relating to the public services of the country with his usual care and earnestness; and I must acknowledge that I have derived much confidence from the fact that the main proposals which I have ventured to put forward had his entire approval, and were virtually formulated in consultation with him."

We give herewith a few extracts from Mr. Abdur Rahim's Minute, which is a long and exhaustive document:—

JUDGES AND INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The removal of judicial appointments from the cadre of the Indian Civil Service is now overdue and should be fully recognised. The old conditions under which that service was drawn upon for filling a number of judicial appointments has long been obsolete. The object of employing such officers was primarily to help in placing the organisation of judicial administration in India on a systematic basis, the actual work of administering the laws being left at first entirely in the hands of Indian judges and lawyers trained in the Muhammadan and Hindu systems. The law of the land was then largely derived from the Muhammadan code and was partly based on the Hindu shastras and customs. When English was introduced as the language of the courts, and the class of Indian lawyers capable of conducting business through its medium began to grow, and as side by side with it the principles of English equity and common law became more and more established by the rulings of the judicial committee of the privy council and by the enactments of the legislature, the sphere of the Muhammadan and Hindu lawyers was narrowed and the employment of qazis, muftis, moulvis and pundits gradually ceased. The Indian judges who came in under the new system were naturally at a disadvantage for some time in having to transact business in a foreign language and in mastering the principles of foreign jurisprudence; and thus the Indian civil service district and sessions judges who have always been highly educated men, though not trained lawyers, played a very useful part: on the one hand in interpreting in the provinces the Indian acts and the rules of English equity and common law as laid down by the high court and the privy council, and on the other hand by helping in spreading a knowledge of the customs, habits and usages of the people. It was, therefore, thought necessary when the sudder courts and the superior courts were merged into high courts that there should be some judges drawn from officers of the Indian civil service who had acted as district and sessions judges. But the situation has radically changed. The profession of law has steadily and rapidly grown both in numbers and efficiency all over India not only in the presidency towns but also in the provinces. In the larger provinces—Madras, Bengal and Bombay—the indigenous element of the profession has become so strong that the predominance of English barristers, who until recently led the bar, has entirely disappeared from the first two provinces and is on the point of disappearing from the other. The keen competition that now exists in the profession has had its natural effect in enhancing the average standard of efficiency; while the leaders of the Indian bar to-day would stand comparison in learning and ability with their confreres in other countries. That the higher branches of the profession consisting of the barristers, the vakils of the high courts and chief courts, advocates and pleaders to-day offer a very ample field for recruitment of the judiciary in India does not admit of any real doubt. This fact is now receiving proper recognition so far as the highest tribunals, viz., the high courts, are concerned, where senior barristers and pleaders are being appointed in increasing numbers, and it might be presumed that their services would have been still more largely utilised, but for the statute which requires that one-third at least of the number of judges of the high courts must be members of the Indian civil service. The junior members of the profession have always been employed in the provincial judicial services and try the great bulk of the suits in the district. The reputation won by Indian judges of all grades recruited from the profession is high and has not been questioned before us. On the other hand, the constitution of the Indian civil service and the conditions of its recruitment are such that it has not afforded sufficient opportunity to its members to keep pace with the vast development of the Anglo-Indian legal system or with the growth of specialised knowledge and aptitude in the profession which has taken place within the last 30 years.

Not the least of the objections to the method of filling district and sessions judgeships from the Indian civil service is the cost of the training which it involves. A civil servant will have for at least eight years to do the work of a less important appointment either as a magistrate and executive officer as at present, or as a munsiff and a subordinate judge. The average pay of provincial service officers who fill the great bulk of magisterial and executive appointments of the same class is Rs. 434 a month, and the munsiff's and subordinate judge's average pay is Rs. 424, while the average pay of the Indian civil servant holding a similar appointment is Rs. 862 a month, including acting allowances. There are at present 153 Indian civil service judicial posts, and the total cost of the minor appointments which have to be reserved for their training is about 8 lakhs, and the difference in cost in filling these minor appointments by Indian civil servants and by provincial service officers is about 4 lakhs a year. So much additional expenditure would only be justified by a clear and substantial gain in efficiency; far from that, the Indian civil service organisation is ill-suited for recruitment of the judiciary.

PRESENT DEFECTS.

The defects of the Indian civil service system in ensuring the qualification needed for judges have long agitated the minds of the Indian authorities and have been growing more and more manifest with time, until after an active correspondence which went on between the Government of India and the Secretary of State from 1903 to 1907 the Government of India (Lord Minto, Lord Kitchener, H. Earle Richards, law member, E. N. Baker, of the Indian civil service, C. H. Scott, military member, and T. F. Finlay, of the Indian civil service, and H. Adamson, of the Indian civil service dissentients) recorded its opinion of the situation in these emphatic terms:—"It would be difficult to exaggerate the political dangers of the present situation or the importance of effecting a material improvement in the capacity, training and status of the Indian civil service judges. It is impossible at any rate in the advanced provinces to justify a system under which a gentleman who has no knowledge of civil law and who has never been inside a civil court in his life can be and often is at one step promoted to be a judge of appeal in civil cases, and to hear appeals from subordinate judges who are trained lawyers with years of legal experience." Then again they observe, "If, however, we contrast the circumstances of the present day with those of a generation back, the considerations at once suggest themselves that the law which the modern civilian is called upon to administer is far more complicated, while the legal profession has vastly increased in numbers and has attained a far higher standard of training. At the same time the knowledge of law possessed by the natives of India generally, and their disposition to appeal has gone through a remarkable development. . . . It is most frequently in criminal matters that the native newspapers attack our administration of justice, and that errors and irregularities have been a subject of public criticism. It is in such cases in all countries that miscarriage of justice attracts most attention, but in civil and revenue cases affecting private rights it can scarcely be doubted that similar errors occur, and the departmental proceedings which come before us frequently disclose surprising ignorance. . . . Incompetent men cannot retain their position in the face of a well founded criticism which is becoming more and more searching as time goes on. On public grounds it is imperative that drastic steps should be taken to remove this blot on our administration."

It should be pointed out that these observations must have had reference to the work of men most of whom had been admitted to the service prior to 1892, *i.e.*, when the probation was for two years. Very few of those who were admitted to the service after that year, when probation was reduced to one year, could have been district and sessions judges for any length of time during the period of 1903-1907, so the effort which was made by Sir Harvey Adamson and repeated before us by the Indian civil service witnesses to explain the position with reference to the period of probation has nothing in its support.

The history of the service shows that the reluctance of its members to adopt a judicial career has been increasing with time, so that it became necessary to offer the inducement of increased pay. Even then the tradition has persisted that the executive department is more sought after by the best men than the other branch. Not only has the freer atmosphere of revenue and executive work more attractions for them, but there is a feeling that as a judge they would be like square pegs made to fit round holes. That feeling was very graphically described to us by an able member of the local civil service of Madras.

CIVILIAN JUDGES' DISADVANTAGES.

A civilian judge who has never been behind the scenes, never drafted a plaint or a written statement nor examined or cross-examined a witness in his life, must be at a considerable disadvantage in arriv-

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PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION REPORT.

(Continued from Page 9.)

ing at the true and important facts of a case. He can but dimly realise the value of interlocutory proceedings in bringing issues to a head, and control over the conduct of the trial in court must tend to be weak and uncertain. Not the least formidable of his difficulties is the inevitable lack of understanding and sympathy which must ordinarily be between him and the bar. Supposing he has had the opportunity, which he has not, to bring to the bench a sufficient stock of knowledge of the law, he will have realised on the first day of his judicial career that the really difficult task for which he had no preparation was to apply the right law to the facts before him. That is not capable of being learned except by years' experience and training. It is not learned by passing an examination however difficult. It is possible to acquire it on the bench, but only at a great cost to the litigant public. There have been civil service judges who surmounted all these difficulties and made the continuance of the system possible for so long. But the system itself is unsound, and the authorities should, I think, be prepared to discard it. The proposals for its improvement should be regarded only as a provisional measure. The only reform which is worth trying in the Indian civil service system as a recruiting field for judges would be by effecting a bifurcation immediately after the open competitive examination. From this stage their special training must be regulated with a view entirely to the requirements of a judicial officer. This was the proposal made by Lord Kitchener, and approved by Lord Minto and the members of his executive council except Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. Miller. It should be understood that any time diverted to executive work is not only lost but must retard the growth of a habit of mind which is best described as the judicial as contradistinguished from the executive manner of doing things. I would to that extent, modify the recommendation of the majority on this point made in paragraph 32 of annexure X.

I am aware that some members of the service told us that in their opinion the best training for a judge in India was ensured by his employment for a sufficiently long time in executive duties. On the other hand the Indian public opinion, both lay and professional, strongly expressed before us, was to the reverse effect; the thing they deprecated most was what they called executive bias. I have not the least doubt that judges drawn from the Indian civil service are as free from conscious bias of any kind as the other judges; but the standard to be kept in view is that there should be no occasion for misgivings in the mind of the public, and I cannot subscribe to any suggestion that there should be any other standard for the administration of justice in India.

The training of a civil service judge will have to be graduated as far as it is possible the courts in India. There are two grades the courts in India. There are two grades of civil courts under a district judge; that of munsiffs (in Bombay called subordinate judge, class II.), and of subordinate judges, already described. It would be necessary for a civilian recruit to act for at least four years as a munsiff and for another four years as a subordinate judge before being appointed to officiate with any degree of permanency as a district and sessions judge. It might also be arranged that while a civil servant is working as a munsiff he should have the powers of a magistrate and try some criminal cases.

I may as well notice here the argument urged before us in favour of appointing judges from the civil service that some such system prevails in several continental countries, notably Germany and France, where it has been found to work satisfactorily. We were not, however, furnished with any data which would enable us to say how far the analogy holds good. It would be necessary to know, for instance, how many grades of jurisdiction there are, how the procedure is adjusted to each class of court, whether the judges sit singly or in bench, whether the judges or the juries find facts, what are the provisions for rectifying errors, the nature of the litigation, whether the law is codified, how far the rulings of the court are regarded as authoritative on questions of law, how many systems of law have they to administer and so on. The pecuniary limits of courts of civil jurisdiction in India are high enough to cover the great bulk of civil suits, they are not limited to any particular class of actions, and the judges have to find facts as well as to apply the law. They also exercise summary jurisdiction which precludes appeals and have frequently to dispose of difficult and complicated questions of law and procedure. The judges of all grades have to be familiar with the Hindu law and the Mahammadan law, with numerous acts of the Indian legislature, the rulings of the high courts and the privy council and they must have a good grasp of the principles of the English common law and equity law. A man without initial legal training and experience of proceedings in the courts will have to find his way very slowly indeed, and it is not expected that an Indian civil servant sitting as a munsiff or a subordinate judge will be able to cope with much work. Apart from anything else the mass of vernacular documents and accounts he will have to deal with every day will be a serious difficulty to him.

The other sources from which to obtain district or sessions judges are (i) the bar in India and in England and (ii) the munsiffs and subordinate judges. The advantages of appointing from the bar are obvious. You get a man who is already trained, and the expense of training which is considerable in the case of a member of the Indian civil service is saved; and provided the field of selection is large enough the chances of making a mistake should be very little. It has been said that in India the competent barristers and pleaders are too rich to accept a district judgeship and the rest are not competent. Such a form of reasoning hardly needs refutation. My estimate is that, in the larger provinces especially, barristers and pleaders of considerable attainments and practice would be available in sufficient numbers to fill all the district judgeships and more. The Aitchison Commission of 1886-87 recommended that some appointments to district and sessions judgeships should be made from the bar, and it is remarkable that, though the recommendation was accepted by the Government, it has not yet been given effect to. The growth of the profession in the meantime, in numbers and efficiency, has on the other hand been phenomenal. Similarly in England we were told by the master of the rolls and Lord Justice Swinfen Eady that considering the salarly of the district judges (which is on the average Rs. 2,300 a month) there would be so many candidates of the standing of the county court judges that the difficulty would lie in making a selection. I feel sure that such men would be welcomed by the profession. If after they have been selected in England they are allowed say six months to master the rudiments of the vernacular of the province to which they will be posted and another six months in India to acquire a certain amount of familiarity with the spoken dialect and with the procedure of the Indian courts, they will have little difficulty in grasping the essentials of Indian legal business. If the civil servant judge having been longer in the country has some advantage in the matter of knowing the people better—though that knowledge is much exaggerated—that will be more than counterbalanced by the superior training of the barrister judge. Besides it should be remembered that in most district and sessions judges' courts there are interpreters and translators, the arguments are conducted in English and there is always the bar to be relied upon in matters of difficulty. The great advantage which a trained barrister from England would bring to bear upon the administration of justice in the districts will be a habit of mind inspired by the best traditions of the English courts. I would suggest that a beginning at least be made with, say, ten appointments throughout India, and when experience has been acquired, the number of judges from England for the district courts may be substantially increased.

The main source of appointment should at present be the Indian bar, including barristers and pleaders practising in the high courts or the district courts. The majority of the Commissioners looking at the matter from a different point of view have proposed that forty appointments be made from the profession in India. The total really superior judicial appointments in the Indian civil service cadre are about 173. Of these, about 33 are held by members of the provincial judicial service. I would leave them where they are. For the rest my recommendation is that 58 appointments or one-third of the total should continue to be filled by members of the civil service, partly having in regard the legitimate expectations of those already in the service and partly because to the advisability of not making the change seem too sudden. From the Indian bar appointments should be made to 72 district judgeships and for the present 10 appointments should be made from the English bar. The responsibility for making selections in India should devolve on the high courts and chief courts, all the judges acting as the committee as is the practice at present in the high court of Madras for appointing munsiffs. The mistake of leaving nominations to be made by a single individual, however eminent, should be avoided here as elsewhere. With this safeguard the chances of unsuitable selections being made, as has undoubtedly happened in the past in making similar appointments, will be eliminated. For appointments to be made in England there ought to be a small selection committee which will be expected to seek the advice of the English judges and be guided by it in submitting their recommendations to the Secretary of State.

As an inevitable result of this proposal the Indian high courts act of 1861 will have to be amended by doing away with the reservation of one-third of the offices for the Indian civil service and perhaps it would be advisable to remove the provision of minima altogether from that statute, so that all the appointments will be equally open to barristers, pleaders of the high court, and to judicial officers of the rank of district and sessions judges, subordinate judges and judges of courts of small causes.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

This important question relating to the problem of giving Indian candidates an opportunity of competing on substantially equal terms with the English candidates, for the Indian civil service is disposed of in the majority report. What is asked for is that the open competitive examination which is now held solely in England should be held simultaneously in England and in India on the same papers and conducted by the civil service commissioners, the results being embodied in one common list. There is hardly any other demand in connection with the Indian public services to which Indian public opinion attaches so much importance: it has formed the subject of persistent agitation, and its refusal hitherto is cited as a glaring illustration of the wide divergence that still exists between declarations of policy as made by British statesmen and their enforcement in actual practice by those immediately concerned with the Indian administration. The main object of the proposal is to remove the otherwise insurmountable handicap against Indian candidates which now artificially secures for British candidates a virtual monopoly of the most important and best paid civil appointments. It is based on the principle that appointments to public office in India must be settled on the test of qualifications and not on presumptions arising from race or place of birth. If the desire to secure what is midly called a "British minimum," but which, in the contemplation of the majority of the commissioners, really means 80 per cent. or more of these posts is to be given precedence over the test of qualifications, that can only be justified on *a priori* considerations of racial superiority. This, according to the Indian view, should be regarded as inadmissible. Their contention is that the test of an examination such as that conducted by the civil service commissioners should be supreme, and the advantages which racial characteristics or training give to British candidates ought to, and will in fact, find expression in the results of the examination. The English candidates have the advantage of the language and of a more efficient system of training and education; that ought to suffice—as all Indian witnesses think it will—to secure for such of them as are of average intellectual gifts a predominance in the service. Only those British candidates whose mental powers are below the average will fail in the competition. Any arrangements which would secure men of the latter class, far from ensuring the British character of the administration, would only do serious disservice to it as well as to the prestige of the British people.

It is suggested that the institution of simultaneous examinations in India will in some way or other retard the development of Indian education. The truth, however, is that it will considerably help such development. The history of western education in India amply justifies this belief. As regards the examination in its present form fitting the Indian university curriculum, there can be no real doubt about it, if one compares the subjects of study in the Indian university calendars with the syllabus of the civil service examination. The system of options provides ample room for the different subjects of liberal education. Similarly as regards the age, either 22-24 as at present, or 21-23 as I have proposed, will suit the periods of Indian university courses just as well as those of the British universities. Certain practical difficulties in the way of applying the simultaneous system in "totally different longitudes and on separate continents" are also vaguely hinted at. These in my opinion are more imaginary than real; the hours can be easily so adjusted as to enable some of the civil service commissioners to conduct the examination here at the same time that the examination will be held in India, without giving any opportunity to persons feloniously inclined to telegraph the questions to England for the benefit of the candidates here or *vice versa*.

As far back as 1860 an influential committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to consider the subject of the employment of Indians in the Indian civil service reported in favour of adopting simultaneous examinations "as being the fairest and the most in accordance with the principles of the general competition for a common object." In June 1893 the question was raised in the House of Commons and a resolution was passed that all open competitive examinations held in England alone for appointments to the chief services of India should henceforth be held simultaneously in India and England. And yet the majority of the commissioners would at the present day, reject this obvious methods of justice essentially on racial grounds, in the teeth of evidence which showed that in making this demand all the different communities of India (excepting, of course, the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians) and all the provinces were united and practically unanimous. His Highness the Agha Khan, in supporting the demand said, "I am in favour of a simultaneous examination in England and India. I would give full effect to the House of Commons' resolution of June 1893. . . It will do away with any feeling of discontent that may exist at the idea that the Indian civil service has been kept as a preserve for Englishmen and that the children of the soil are shut out from their proper and legitimate share in controlling the administration of the country. In my opinion, in the interests both of justice and political expediency simultaneous examinations should be conceded for the Indian civil service proper."

VICEROY ON AFTER WAR PROBLEMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

H. E. the Viceroy was presented with an address by the Taluqdars of Oudh. Replying the address, his Excellency said:—

You have rightly said that when we have accomplished our common purpose of bringing this terrible war to a victorious conclusion, it will remain to solve the many Imperial problems with which we shall befaced. In no part of the Empire will these problems require more anxious thought than in India, and I regard the advice and co-operation of the aristocratic landholding class which you represent in your Province, as essential to their solution on sane and progressive lines.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

PLEA FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Industrial Commission resumed its sittings this morning, Sir Thomas Holland presiding.

Professor J. L. Simonsen, Professor of Chemistry, Madras Presidencey College, in the course of his evidence said that so far as chemistry was concerned and industries mainly influenced by chemical research, he would strongly support a scheme similar to that adopted by the Government of Australia. A department of chemistry under the direction and control of a chief chemist should be instituted. The functions of the department should be to investigate on behalf of the Imperial and Local Governments any problems that might lead to industrial development and to provide experts in various subjects whose services might be placed at the disposal of the Local Governments for the solution of problems which could only be attacked on the spot. The department of chemistry should investigate problems for private firms and standardise apparatus and analyse materials. The department should be under the direct executive control of the chief chemist who should be one who had already shown himself capable of original investigation a good admistrator and a man of affairs. He should be allowed very full powers in his own department in initiating lines of research both in pure and applied chemistry. The work of the department of chemistry should be carried out in a well equipped central laboratory. Such laboratory should be located near either Calcutta or Bombay in the centre of the main industrial area. The results of the work and also patent rights should be placed by the Government at the disposal of firms desiring to develop particular industry.

Continuing witness said that in his department there was no provision for study leave. Such provision, if introduced would be of great value. As professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College he had a colleague but the Professor of Physics was alone. When they had to go on leave there was difficulty in finding substitutes and sometimes officers in the inspectorial branch were posted. If chemists employed in various Government departments could be occasionally appointed as professors in colleges it would be of great advantage and their experience of industries would be of great use.

To Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee and Pandit Malaviya witness said that he agreed with them that in the interests of the development of scientific education there should be no difference between members of the Imperial and Provincial Services provided they were scientific men of equal abilities. Equal opportunities and encouragements should be given both to Indian and English scientists when they are of equal attainments and abilities.

SUGAR AND PAPER INDUSTRIES.

Mr. N. Haussmann, Manager, Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, Aska, Ganjam District, was next examined. He said that in order to obtain greater quantity of raw products such as sugar cane, hemp, oilseeds, etc., it was of utmost importance that any waste land available for cultivation should be made use of but he understood the present Forest rules stood in the way of acquiring waste lands by poor depressed classes. Thousands of acres of such land remained at present uncultivated for the simple reason that when a poor ryot applied for such land he was not able to pay the value of the forest growth standing on the land as fixed by the Forest Department. Witness therefore would strongly suggest that restrictions imposed by the Forest Department on the acquisition of wastelands be removed altogether and land given to intending cultivators free from all liabilities except government assessment of land revenue. If this were done it would lead to a striking development in the industral and economical condition of otherwise backward people who might find their livelihood in indigenous agriculture and thus be spared from the miseries of emigration.

Speaking about the development of the sugar industry witness suggested that more stringent measures should be imposed after the termination of the war on the import of foreign sugars to protect the indigenous sugar industry. Continuing witness said that there were great possibilities for the development of the paper industry. Witness added that the quantity of bamboo obtainable at present was of course limited and a start could only be made with a small pulp factory but if the Government will be pleased to take necessary steps by advising the Forest Department to start at once extending their bamboo plantations he was sure within five years this suggested new industry could be considerably extended and a suitable paper mill added to it as a profitable concern.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter J. P. Anderson, Colour Sergeant Instructor, Indian Unattached List, stationed at Kolar Gold Fields, sued for divorce from his wife Mary Whitfield Anderson on the ground of misconduct. The co-respondent was J. H. Decunha, I.S.M.D., attached to the Station Hospital, Kirkee. The petitioner stated he was married to the respondent on the 6th July, 1914, in St. John's Church, Ahmednagar, and there were four children by the marriage. The petitioner lived happily with his wife till July 1915 but in October she left for Kirkee to take up a nurse's post. In July 1916 the petitioner went to join his wife at Kirkee when he discovered she was living openly with the co-respondent. The petitioner also claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 5,000 from the co-respondent. The respondent and the co-respondent were unrepresented. His Lordship granted a decree nisi and also awarded damages to the extent of Rs 800.

GERMAN NURSES' CRUELTY.

MAIMED SOLDIER'S STORY

WOMEN WORSE THAN MEN.

From inquiries made among the exchanged prisoners from Germany, who landed in England on December 16, the treatment of the British wounded in the German war hospitals does not appear to indicate neglect on the part of the German medical authorities, although the feeding of the patients was somewhat poor and, owing to hostility, the women nurses were a source of irritation to the prisoners, says the special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

In all, about one hundred maimed men were landed at Tilbury from the hospital ship St. Denis, and among them were some who had been inmates of the military hospital at Nurnberg, in Bavaria. One, Private Herbert William Hill, 1st Battalion, 19th County of London Regiment, who has lost his right hand and a finger of his left hand, was questioned on his experiences in Germany.

Beyond a certain thinness, suggestive of recent illness, Private Hill appeared to be in fairly good physical condition.

"I was made a prisoner on September 15, this year," he stated, "during the Somme operations. The Germans were on top of us throwing hand-grenades into the trench where I was, and, in endeavouring to avoid one bomb, I dropped on my face and tried to protect the back of my head and one finger of my left hand was shattered to the wrist as a result, and one finger on my left hand was blown off. At the same moment it seemed I was taken by German soldiers and led what I thought was quite a mile or two behind their lines to a field dressing-station. Here my hands were roughly bandaged. I was subsequently sent to Nurnberg, where I was placed in the military hospital.

VERY LITTLE MEAT.

"There was no question of actual starvation, but I did not like the hospital food. There was frequently a sort of batter pudding which I did not like, and the portion of meat at dinner was extraordinarily small. Really, this portion of meat used to seem to me no much larger than a military cap badge! So far as I could judge the doctors did their duty, and so did the men attendants. But the female nurses were cruel. One, in particular, whose business it was to remove the bandages from my right hand tore the lint off one day, removing the raw flesh by herbrutality.

"So far as I could, make out, the French and Russians, who were allowed to mix together, were treated better, and were not hated so much as the English, who were not allowed to mix together, if it could be avoided.

"We had three meals a day. The meat, which I have referred to, was sometimes served hot and sometimes cold. I was allowed to have letters written home for me by a comrade in the hospital, who let my father and sister know that I was getting on all right.

THE DOCTOR'S WARNING.

"One day the doctor came to me with an interpreter. 'You had better have your hand off, the doctor says, explained the latter. 'But I don't want it off,' I answered. 'If you do not have it off,' went on the interpreter, 'the doctor says you will get blood poisoning, and then your arm will have to be amputated.' I thought for a moment, and then the doctor again spoke to the interpreter, who told me that if I had the hand taken off to the wrist it would mean England for me—that I would be sent home. Of course, that decided me. They put something in my mouth, and half an hour later I was all right, minus a hand.

"Yes, the women were much worse than the men or the doctors. One of them said to me, 'I don't like the Englsh!'

"At the Hook of Holland, on the way home, the Dutch ladies made us all sorts of presents and were wonderfully kind and sympathetic. We were given tobacco and cigarettes and sprigs of holly, as well as chocolate. I was also given a needlework bag to carry my papers in."

A LONDON "TERRIER."

Private Hill, who was doing his "last camp" in the Territorial Force at the outbreak of war, has been to the front twice. He went to France the second time last winter, and was there until his capture by the Germans three months ago. He is a native of London, is upwards of thirty, and his home is in Bayswater.

Of six of Messrs. Bird and Co.'s group of jute mills the Union pays Rs. 100 per cent, the Standard Rs. 80, the Dalhousie and the Lawrence Rs. 70 and the Northbrook Rs. 60. The Lansdowne is the only non-dividend paying concern and that clears off preference interest for the last six years amounting to Rs. 6,30,000 besides allotting Rs. 2,25,000 for depreciation. The Howrah report is also out and dividend is at the rate of 60 per cent.

(Continued from Column 6.)

anything else they could handle. They rolled blocks of stone down the steep slopes, killing many of the enemy. In a frightful hand to hand combat women were seen thrushing their knives into the throats of Turks, and thus accounting for many of them. On Auugst 5, the last day of the fighting the bloodstained rocks of Antok were captured by the Turks. The Armenian warriors of Sassoun, except those who had worked round to the rear of the Turks to attack them on their flanks, had died in battle. Several young women who were in danger of falling into the Turks' hands threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with their infants in their arms.

SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIA.

ORGANIZED OUTRAGES.

GERMAN COMPLICITY.

A Blue-Book (Cd. 8325) was issued on December 13 on "the treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915-16. Documents presented to Viscount Grey by Viscount Bryce, with a preface by Viscount Bryce."

The documents, says "The Times" are the evidence as to the outrages committed by the Turks against the Armenians. The information covered is of the same nature as that on which "The Times History of the War," Vol. VIII., chap. 133, was based, but the documents are here presented in full, and with official sanction. In a letter to Viscount Bryce, Viscount Grey says that this "terrible mass of evidence ought to be published and widely studied by all who have the broad interests of humanity at heart." The evidence was submitted by Viscount Bryce to Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, to Professor Gilbert Murray, and to Mr. Moorfield Storey, ex-President of the American Bar Association, with a request that they would give their opinion upon its nature. All reply that they regard the evidence as entirely convincing. Mr. Moorfield Storey says, "While there may be inaccuracies of detail, these statements establish without any question the essential facts." Professor Gilbert Murray believes that "the evidence of these letters and reports will bear any scrutiny and overpower any scepticism." Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, new president of the Board of Education, says that he is "impressed with the cumulative effect of the evidence. . . . It is clear that a catastrophe, conceived upon a scale quite unparalleled in modern history, has been contrived for the Armenian inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire." Mr. Fisher thinks that the original responsibility rests with the Government at Constantinople. But Germany and Austria-Hungary must bear part of it:—

In view of the fact that the representations of the Austrian Ambassador with the Porte were effectual in procuring a partial measure of exemption for the Armenian Catholics, we are led to surmise that the unspeakable horrors which this volume records might have been mitigated, if not wholly checked, had active and energetic remonstrances been from the first moment addressed to the Ottoman Government by the two Powers who had acquired a predominant influence in Constantinople. The evidence, on the contrary, tends to suggest that these two Powers were, in a general way, favourable to the policy of deportation.

The preface which Viscount Bryce has written to the documentary evidence analyses the sources from which that evidence has been collected. Viscount Bryce points out that nearly all the evidence comes from eye-witnesses; that the main facts rest upon evidence coming from different and independent sources; that each of the same, or of a very similar nature occurring in different and independent witnesses; that the volume of this concurrent evidence from different quarters is so large as to establish the main facts beyond all question; that many of the most shocking and horrible accounts are those for which there is the most abundant testimony; and that

The vast scale of these massacres and the pitiless cruelty with which the deportations were carried out may seem to some readers to throw doubt on the authenticity of the narratives. Can human beings (it may be asked) have perpetrated such crimes on innocent women and children? But a recollection of previous massacres will show that such crimes are part of the long-settled and often-repeated policy of Turkish rulers. . . . . European travellers have often commended the honesty and the kindliness of the Turkish peasantry, and our soldiers have said that they are fair fighters. Against them I have nothing to say, and I will even add that I have known individual Turkish officials who impressed me as men of honesty and good will. But the record of the rulers of Turkey for the last two or three centuries, from the Sultan on the throne down to the district Mutesarif, is, taken as a whole, an almost unbroken record of corruption, of injustice, of an oppression which often rises into hideous cruelty.

Of so bulky a mass of evidence it is impossible in a short space to give any adequate idea. One of the most dramatic passages is an account given by a survivor of the massacre of Sassoun—of the last stand of the Armenians in that district.

The Armenians were compelled to abandon the outlying lines of their defence and were retreating day by day into the heights of Antok, the central block of the mountains, some 10,000 ft. high. The non-combatant women and children and their large flocks of cattle greatly hampered the free movements of the defenders, whose number had already been reduced from 3,000 to about half that figure. Terrible confusion prevailed during the Turkish attacks as well as the Armenian counter-attacks. Many of the Armenians smashed their rifles after firing the last cartridge, and grasped their revolvers and daggers. The Turkish regulars and Kurds, amounting now to something like 30,000 altogether pushed higher and higher up the heights and surrounded the main Armenian position at close quarters. Then followed one of those desperate and heroic struggles for life which have always been the pride of mountaineers. Men, women, and children fought with knives, scythes, stones and

(Continued in Column 5.)

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VISION OF PATRIOTISM.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a public address last week at Allahabad. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nahru presided. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the station, European and Indian.

After the Chairman had briefly introduced the lecturer, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:

Mr. President, ladies and the citizens of Allahabad,—Do you not think it is enough to cow the boldest heart to silence to see so many thousands of people gathered together in the expectation of hearing an oration which it is not within the limitations of my gift to offer? I trust since my voice has been overworked in your province, you will extend to me to the very end of my speech that courtesy of perfect stillness, because, though I may share the enthusiasm of the great patriot Surendranath Banerjea I have not been gifted with his voice. In your great province, gentlemen, during these past few weeks it has been my great privilege to go from centre to centre; and one thing that has struck me, as it must strike every student of the national awakening, is how real is this awakening in your midst, in the very heart of what your critics have called the sleeping, dreaming province of India. Whether one goes to the spiritual centre of the United Provinces where the Ganga sings her immemorial song of love and absolution or whether one goes to the modern industrial capital of Cawnpore, or whether one goes to Lucknow that still keeps the memories of her royal dynasties, or whether one goes to modern Aligarh with a new life of Islamic Renaissance, one is compelled to understand that no longer is it true that India is asleep, that the voice of the future has not begun to call to the present; one is compelled to understand that there is something to-day levelling the life of the nation, levelling the entire people, from those who are the followers of Santana Dharma to those who are dissenters of the Arya Samaj from those to those who put the widest interpretation who og by the letter of the Koranic texts of life on the great democratic ideals of the Prophet of Arabia. And when one comes to Allahabad one is only confirmed in this conviction that India is awakened to day, and the awakening has not merely kindled the hearts of the young generation but the heart of the older generation has got rekindled from that immortal torch that we call the fire of patriotism. In Allahabad to-day, as many centuries ago, we find pilgrims streaming upon the banks of the two great rivers that stand to-day as ages ago as the symbol of unity. We know that in ages gone by every province of India sent to this great focus of union these two life giving and sin-pardoning rivers, their pilgrims. We know too that this city stands to us of the Hindu race as the sacred land where the *Ramayana* had its centre, its citadel when Rama met Bharata on the banks of the Ganges and we of modern India have our own personal admiration of the sanctities connected with the river because the sacred ashes of Gopal Krishna Gokhale have been sent here and those ashes of the Servant of India have been scattered on the rivers united, standing, for ever as a bond between yesterday and to-day and to-morrow.

Gentlemen, what shall I speak to you about to-day, to you whose hearts are throbbing with that burning love that is called the love of the country? What can a mere poet, a mere woman talk to you about that you gentlemen know? From my ignorance what shall I teach to your experience? From my weakness what shall I offer to your strength? Only the dreams of a poet, only the prayers of a woman, that night after night and morning after morning are offered to that temple of the great Bharata Mata.

The lecturer, after quoting Shelley's lines describing the spring season proceeded:

THREE VISIONS.

If I speak to you to night it will not be as a politician, since, I say it over and over again, my woman's intelligence cannot grapple with the transcedent details of politics. I only understand the great abiding principles of patriotism which impelled each generation to give its own contribution of loving service to the great Motherland, in upholding the honour of the Motherland and in adding to the pleasure of the Motherland. In spring time when the blossoms break open, when the Bulbuls sing, oh! what is that comes to a poet as it comes to the heart of you all? It is the vision of a life different. Memory does not belong to the spring time, but to the autumnal days. Spring time brings back to the heart the vision of a new awakening of hope, a new vision of tomorrow, because the blossoms of the spring hold the pledges of harvest; and so the message of the spring that comes to the heart of a nation must hold prophecy of a harvest of great deeds which are the only logical outcome of the spring time of great dreams. It is to one of the recognised leaders whom no one suspects of poetry that I owe the inspiration of the phrase that I will use to day as the text and burden of my address to you. Two years ago it was my friend, and I am proud to say in one sense my comrade and leader, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, who in addressing students in Bombay said that there were three visions that come to every man in his lifetime and it was in the following and fulfilment of these visions that every soul found its harmonious development—the vision of Love, the vision of Religion and the vision of Patriotism. I will speak to you on these three great visions that have come to most of the passing generation, as they must come to you who belong to the generation that stands upon the threshold of destiny. The vision of love, the vision of religion and the vision of patriotism are the three visions that make of a brute a man and of a man a God.

Take the history of the world as we know it and see how the vision of love, working and working and working in the hearts of ages has built up a great religion, a great literature, has inspired great Wars, has caused great victories, has made defeat worth-while because all was well lost. To what do we owe our great stories that thrill the heart of every Hindu man and woman excepting that vision of love that found its pious embodiment in the virtues, in the sacrifices, in the invincible courage of those heroines of our scriptures, those household words, those dreams of poet's imagination, those embodiments of the nation's ideals, that greatest Sita, that unconquerable Savitri, that faithful Damayanti, and that Shakuntala, who made her name famous in far off Germany? All these dreams are dreams of poets who beheld the vision of love. Take our Rajput history. What is the one thrilling inspiration of the Rajput period excepting the honour of Padmini, which was the vindication of love?

Coming to the vision of Religion, Mrs. Naidu continued: What was it that swept those temples; those immemorial temples on the banks of the immemorial river, save the aspirations of men to reach the divine, no matter through what agony, and sacrifice and through what suffering and despair? In the case of the crusades of Palestine it was the vision of religon that made practical service possible. In India they need not be told what the vision of faith had done in building their civilisation. Religion at its best had given the Hindu civilisation that immutable quality of spiritual vitality that had made India survive all dynasties.

VISION OF PARTRIOTISM.

As the logical sequence from that personal, human vision of love and that personal spiritual vision of faith, the lecturer proceeded, must come the highest of all visions, the vision of Partriotism and that is a word, I think that must find an echo in your hearts whether you have consciously or unconsciously accepted or rejected the vision of Love and the vision of Faith. I don't think there is one in your midst to-day that has not longed for and prayed for that vision of Patriotism which alone makes a man or a woman worthy to be the child of this great Motherland. (Applause). And so from that personal limited vision of experience that I have spoken of, I will pass to this vision of Patriotism which is a communal vision, not an individual vision. Many amongst you have temperaments that may or may not realise, may or may not accept, may or may not benefit by the personal intensities of those individual emotions, but I believe that we in India, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, all are being consecrated in that crucible that destroys all that is mean, and we have that crucible alone to be reshaped as vessels to pour the divine essence of love for India. And so all of us to-day here present are taking that communion together from a great living cup that time has shaped for us, a living cup that bears on its sides, on its golden surface, not merely the design of the lotus that is the sacred symbol of the Hindus, but I see on the three other sides of that cup other symbols belonging to the other children of Bharata Mata. I see on one side the Crescent, on a second side, the Al-Hilal, on the third side the image of that torch that has never gone out since the exiles from Persia carried it in triumph and brought it to these shores. And on the fourth side, gentlemen, since I am a visionary I see visions, I see the Cross that has stood for two thousand years as the symbol of the servants of Him who being a man taught the lesson of Love from the mountain top and said to the disciples, "It is I, be not afraid." That is a vision that appeals to me.

Proceeding she said:—So this cup has been filled and the waters of salvation have been poured in it and it is for us who are the communicants of this great vision of Patriotism, to put our united lips and drink pledging to one another loyalty, that chance may not withdraw, a love that no outside dissentient can destroy, a faith that no difficulty can daunt, a hope so radiant that no cloud can eclipse it. These are the virtues that we of the different communities, co-sharers of this great vision of Patriotism, co-trustees of the responsibilities of this great vision, must pledge to one another. You know the time has come—it came indeed long ago but we were too asleep to realise that it has come. It is not often that the psychological moment comes, and when it goes nothing can bring it back. So has been the experience of the world.

"WE ARE ONE NATION."

Mrs. Naidu then alluded to the past days of resentment and hatred among the different communities in the country and went on:—

To-day the clean page is ready before us washed with our tears and besmeared with the blood of our sacrifice and devotion. The legend is of four-fold love, not of two-fold love. We are too apt to think that the legend of India is only the *sangoma* of the Ganges and the Jumna. There are other rivers, though they may appear small in comparison to the great rivers, that must unite, there are tributaries, gentlemen, there are other rivers, and something greater than the Triveni is to be before the river of love which will flow towards the sea of glory that river of life that is called the river of United India. (Hear, hear and applause). That is the vision of Patriotism as I conceive, it, as I dream of it. I know it would exist. Exist when? When you decide that you are ready, when you say to yourselves: 'No more divisions, no more tyranny of communities, no more insistence on separate races, but rather an ultimatum issued to the world that we are one Nation'. (Applause). Gentlemen,—I will not say gentlemen for the term has grown effete—men of India, I will say, it is, as I say, for you to decide whether to-day or a century hence the world will see the great spectacle of all thoso divided streams united into a focus of that national prosperity which will bring India once more her birth-right which you have sold for a mess of pottage. (Cries of shame). Do you think—though it is a common place for all politicians to say—that you have been disintegrated because outsiders came to conquer you? Who can conquer the soul within? Who can destroy the invincible spirit of man? Who can fetter your spirit if that spirit refuses to be fettered? Who but yourselves say 'We cannot govern ourselves? Who but yourselves have forged your fetters? Who but yourselves have built your prison wall? Who but yourselves have bound your eyes with bandages? Who are robbing you of the birthright of your inborn sense but you? Who are discounting the possibilities of the future but you? Gentlemen, men of India, I speak to you as one of yourselves. I share your shame because of the tyranny of the past.

BIRTH RIGHT OF LIBERTY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asked the audience to wipe out all the evils and give themselves their birth-right of liberty which no one could withold from them. It is not a gift, she said, that comes from outside. Even high Gods cannot make a free man of a slave if his heart burns with the hunger for freedom. The vision of love, the vision of religion, and the vision of patriotism—to me these three things have all been one. I do not know, I think there are many of you who do not know also, a human love that can compare with the love that one gives to the Motherland. I think the most devout Hindu of you, the most loyal Mussalman of you, cannot know of a religion more sacred and more uplifting than the worship that one brings to the feet of the mother. Patriotism. What is patriotism? It is the combined vision of love and religion. It is a vision made reality. It is a dream that has passed into love, it is a love that has passed into service, it is a worship that becomes the ladder that brings to fulfilment that great vision, the third vision, that final vision, the glorious vision. Is there any amongst you who going home tonight will say to yourselves, when you sit among your comrades, or your kinsfolk, and later in the stillness of the night—will you not say:—"Has God given to me a greater destiny than this that I become the standard-bearer of my country's honour, that I become the soldier of her cause, the champion of her weak, the defender of her glory, the creator of her regenerated power among the Nations of the world". Do you think it a light responsibility, you the inheritors of the Vedas? Do you think, you my Mussalman brethern light responsibility to be the trustees of those great ideals of brotherhood that your Prophet gave years ago? No; India of to-day requires not merely what the Vedas taught you, it requires not only those democratic ideals that make the glory of Islam, but it requires the further fulfilment of this great vision of patriotism, the combination of the great spiritual mysticism of the Hindus with the dynamic power of action which is the birth-right of the Mussalmans and it requires all the united gifts of her children who will for the National vision of patriotism. Divided, there is no complete vision. Each community can only see from one angle. And what is mere angle of vision even though it be changed? (Laughter). It is the combined vision of all communities that will make a true focus of National vision and it is the National vision that means the regeneration of a country.—The "Leader."

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THE SUBMARINE WAR

CAUSE OF INCREASING RUTHLESSNESS.

PRESSURE ON NEUTRASL.

The declared intention of Germany to open the new year by a war of greater intensity against the trade with this country is apparently addressed more particularly, as the Amsterdam correspondent of "The Times" has recently pointed out, to the neutral Governments, some of whom "have been invited to make concessions to Germany in order to obtain comparative immunity." This threat of further ruthlessness in the submarine war concerns us, however quite as much as those to whom it is more directly addressed, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times."

Whereas in the submarine campaign of 1915 the losses sustained by the neutrals trading to this country were relatively inconsiderable, in the later campaign an increasing virulence in this direction has become most marked. The causes for this appear to be two-fold. In the first place, the intention is to decrease the food supply of this country by the destruction of the neutral bottoms in which it is so largely brought. The second or alternative object is to divert the food supplies from neutral countries to Germany. In other words, the submarine is being used as a weapon to extort from the minor European Powers concessions favourable to Germany. This object, of which there might have been suspicions when the sinking of neutral vessels became a prominent feature of the submarine operations, has now been made quite manifest by a number of circumstances.

The telegram that more submarines had been seen off the Canaries directs attention to one example of the way in which the under-water warfare is being used for the purposes here indicated. The Canaries are said so be in a state of acute distress, due to the sinking of Spanish ships in the vicinity of the islands, and the general disturbance of trade caused thereby. In addition, the "U-boat" raids on Funchal have also had an influence in this connexion. As long ago as September the Spanish Premier declared that the problem demanded immediate solution. Not only were shipping companies refusing to accept cargoes of fruit, he said, but crews in certain ports did not wish to embark without receiving from the Government formal guarantees of safety. On December 9, however, Senor Matos, the member for the Canaries, stated in the Cortes that the submarine blocakade was producing intolerable distress in the islands. "Goods were rotting on the quays of Santa Cruz and Las Palmas for want of transport. He begged the Government to obtain from Germany permission for, at least, the export of fruit."

That Spain should be forced to ask as a concession for what are her undoubted rights in regard to sea trade implies a want of confidence in the Allied efforts to deal with the menace under which she is now suffering. Certainly if Germany grants the requests put forward, it will only be in return for some compensating advantage which is manifestly not going to be beneficial to ourselves.

THE ATTACKS ON NORWAY.

Similarly in regard to Norway, the first Power which was reported to have adopted the Allies' suggestion to prohibit the submarine warships of belligerents from entering territorial waters. It is common knowledge to what a large extent her trade has been attacked. Something like 14 per cent. of her total shipping is said to have been destroyed. Although there may be strategical questions involved, the negotiations between Norway and Germany in regard to this matter show that one object of the latter is to obtain increased supplies of fish and ore. On December 5 it was reported that Norway had agreed to modify her decree of October 13 to bring it into complete agreement with the policy of Sweden, and she was also said to have agreed to increase her supply of fish to Germany from 10 to 15 per cent. Although some doubt has been thrown upon this statement, the negotiations are still proceeding—so also is the sinking of Norwegian ships. The evidence points indisputably to a determination to deflect the trade from this country to Germany.

The manner in which pressure has been brought to bear on Holland and Sweden is notorious. With regard to the former Power, the violent measures taken by both above and below water vessels, operating from Zeebrugge, have practically stopped the trade. The attacks on the Dutch vessels became more insistent after the arrangement had been made with us about the disposal of Holland's supply of fish. It is not only, however, with a view to altering the distribution of the Dutch food products that the Germans have interfered. There is also the question of the navigation of the Scheldt. In this connexion there is evident an intention, if the demand for the opening of these waters is pressed, to involve Holland in controversy with this country. In spite of many protests from the Swedeshi merchants and fishermen, and other interested parties, the influence exerted upon that country

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from Column 4.)

appears to have been sufficient to bring about to a large extent the ends sought by Germany, although this was deferred for some time by the action of the Russo-British submarines in the Baltic.

The deflection of the supplies of food and raw material by the coercion of these neutral countries has become serious. Mr. Runciman pointed out in his speech on October 17 that "the one thing that we ought to avoid in this country is to put ourselves into the position of a blockaded people from any cause whatever." The destruction or diversion of carrying tonnage is a direct means of approach to such a condition of thinge.

There is only one way in which the neutrals can be helped out of their dilemma, and that is by our taking such action as will reinforce their confidence in our power to assert the command of the sea against under-water vessels of the enemy as we have against his surface ships. In this way also we shall take the most effective step towards frustrating the German object of making us feel in our own homes the pinch of war.

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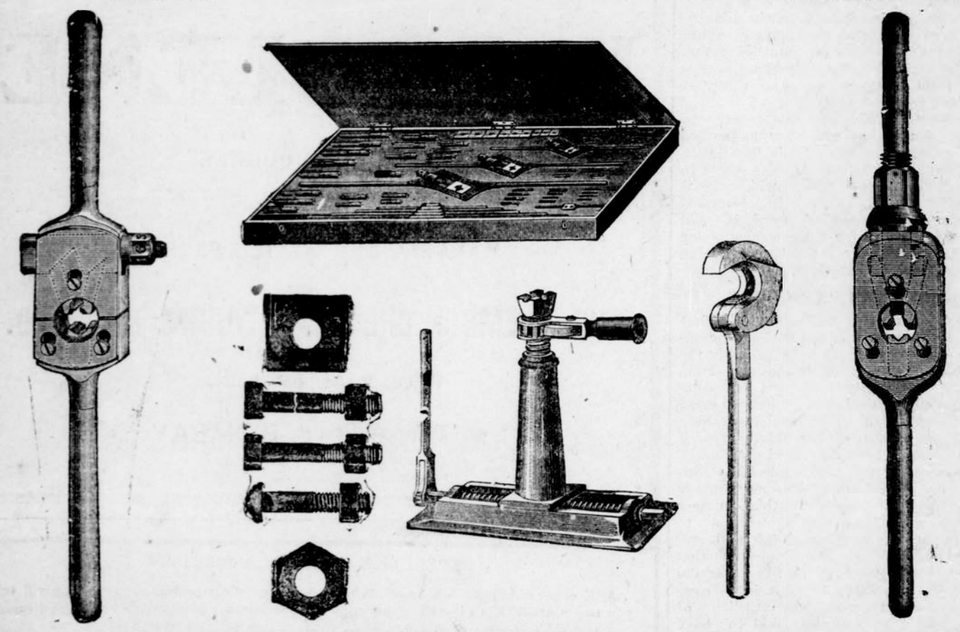

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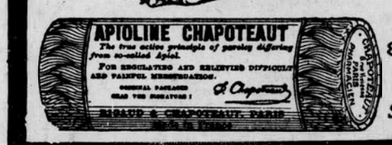

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